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CONTENTS.

Pages 1, 2 & 3.—The Confederate Chieftains; A Tale of the Irish Rebellion of 1641, by Mrs. J. Sadlier (continued). A Popular History of Ireland—From the Earliest Period to the Emancipation of the Catholics, by Thomas D'Arcy McGee, M.P.P., (continued). Dr. Cahill's Letter.

Pages 4 & 5.—Latest Irish News. Catholic Intelligence—Foreign and Domestic. Regulations for Lent—Dioceses of New York and Newark, N.J. Deaths in Ireland. New York Markets.

Pages 6 & 7.—Irish Cities—Derry. Foreign and Home Miscellany.

Pages 8 & 9.—An Anniversary Perverted. Smith O'Brien in America. The Prince of Wales' Visit to Rome. Arrival of Mr. Smith O'Brien—Preliminary Arrangements. The Toodles Bill, &c., &c.

Pages 10 & 11.—Poetry—I'm Young Again. Lecture of His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman at Liverpool. Our Dublin Correspondence.

Pages 12 & 13.—Our London, Paris and Washington Correspondence. Diocese of Newark, N. J. Lecture of Very Rev. Dr. Donovan at St. Peter's Church, N. Y. Catholic Sunday Evening Course—Dr. Huntington's Lecture—The Idolatry of the Nineteenth Century. Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

Pages 14, 15 & 16.—Advertisements.

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THE CONFEDERATE CHIEFTAINS;

A TALE OF THE IRISH REBELLION OF 1641.

BY MRS. J. SADLIER.

CHAPTER X.

"Superior worth your rank requires;
For that, mankind reveres your sires;
If you degenerate from your race,
Their merit heightens your disgrace."

GAY'S *Fables*.

"Me glory summons to the martial scene;
The field of combat is the sphere for men,
Where heroes war, the foremost place I claim,
The first in danger, and the first in fame."

POPE'S *Iliad*.

It was a grand and stately edifice, dating from mediæval times, turreted and castellated for purposes of defence, as became the dwelling of a princely house, with crenellated walls and lofty curtains uniting the various towers, and tall, narrow windows, most of them splayed so as to give much more light to the interior than might be expected from their outward dimensions. This noble old building, old even in the seventeenth century, stood in the midst of a spacious park, whose venerable woods of oak, and birch, and hazel, were in keeping with the lordly character of the dwelling. The neighborhood, too, was rich in picturesque beauty, for the matchless valley of the Suir lay spread beneath, and the noble river rolled its silvery waters seaward through the lovely scene, the whole enlivened by the even then prosperous town of Carrick-on-Suir.*

In a spacious apartment of the baronial dwelling thus situate, about the last days of October, in the year of 1641, the noble owner first received the intelligence of the great rebellion in Ulster, transmitted to him in all haste from the terrified and vacillating officials of Dublin Castle. A gentleman of Sir William Parsons' household bore the dispatches, and the number of his well-armed escort, while it showed the fears of the Lords Justices, made the Lord of the Castle smile, knowing as he did that however things might be in Ulster—by this official showing—there was not an illegal mouse stirring in that part of Munster.

But the tidings brought were grave and important, and with a very grave countenance the nobleman heard them. No one knew better than he the many and grievous causes of complaint on which the native chiefs based their rebellion, and no one knew better, either, than he the persevering resistance of which they were capable, and of the trouble they were likely to give the government when banded together in the sacred names of Religion and Justice. His fine countenance darkened more and more as he read of the rapid success of O'Neill and his friends in Ulster, and when at length the official document closed with an earnest hope that his lordship would hasten to Dublin without delay in order to assume the chief command against the rebels, an ironical smile flitted across the darkness, giving a strange expression to his features.

Turning towards the expectant envoy, he was about to speak, when the latter, bowing lowly, said by way of appendix: "Their chiefest hope is in my Lord of Ormond!"

"My Lord of Ormond is much beholden to them," the nobleman replied, with the same cold, calm smile; "their lordships are well aware that for the king's necessity they may command my poor services, and I thank them for so signal a mark of their good opinion. With God's help, I will do what in me lies—after I have heard from the king's majesty!"

"But, my lord, the affair is urgent," ventured to suggest the messenger, "an' the rebels go on as they are doing, Dublin itself will not be safe ere many days go by!"

"How is it with the Catholic English of the Pale?" demanded Ormond suddenly, without at all heeding the remonstrance so humbly offered.

"I find no mention of them in these dispatches."

"They have not joined the rebels—*as yet*, my good lord!—but I have heard said that the Lords Justices trust them none the more. The chief men amongst them were at the Castle betimes on the first day after the news of the rebellion came in——"

"They were?—on what business, I pray you?"

"Making a tender of their loyal services to the government, my lord, and soliciting arms for the defence of their castles against the rebels."

"And they doubtless got them?"

"Ay, marry, did they," and the gentleman shrugged his shoulders and looked up with a half quizzical expression into the dark, passionless face above him, where nothing was to be read save dignified attention. "But how long they may have them passes my poor ability to say. I did hear Sir William Parsons say but yesterday that they were all traitors at heart, and that he would as soon trust Maguire or McMahon—whom God has even now delivered unto us—as Dunsany or Netterville, or Gormanstown himself, for all their smooth speeches!"

"But Maguire and McMahon—be they, then, in prison?"

"Even so, my lord! they be safe as bolt and bar can make them—they were trapped like bag-foxes even in their own lodgings in Dublin the night before the rising in Ulster. There was a nest of them gathered in the city with intent to seize the Castle next day when their wretched kerns got in from the north. But the Lord—even the Lord of Hosts—saw their bloody designs and His arm smote them and gave them bound and manacled into our hands——"

"Who waits without?" demanded the Earl, and when one of his pages appeared at the door he commanded him to give the gentleman in charge to the steward of the household so that all proper attention be paid to his wants and those of his attendants. Meanwhile, sir, I will prepare my answer to the Lords Justices, and so saying he dismissed him with an imperious gesture, whereat the follower of Parsons wondered mightily and was much abashed, saying to himself as he followed the page through the ante-room where numerous attendants were in waiting:

"Of a surety he bears him grandly, this earl—an' he be the king's *servant*, it were ill standing before the master!"

And he was, too, a grand and stately personage, that same Earl of Ormond—a man of commanding presence and imposing manners, high and haughty in his ordinary bearing, above all, where undue assumption on the part of others, or any approach at familiarity made him deem it requisite, yet no man of his order could condescend with a loftier grace, a more bland or winning courtesy. Accomplished in all the arts of dissimulation, and well versed in courtly wiles, prudent, too, beyond most men of his time, it was little wonder that Ormond's sentiments and opinions on public events were often a mystery both to his colleagues at the council-board and his subordinates in the field. Allied to the Catholic party by every near and dear tie, he was naturally suspected by the Puritan party, while the Catholics, especially those of English blood, gave him credit for a secret sympathy with them and their cause which was, in reality, foreign to his heart. Like all apostates he hated the religion he had left, and thought it quite right to restrict its growth by penal enactments, yet, having just as little, or it might be even less sympathy with the fanatical Puritans, he held their exterminating doctrines in utter abhorrence, and for very hatred to them might at times appear less determined in his hostility to Catholic interests than he really was. Outwardly he professed the religion of the king to whose fortunes he was every way bound, but at heart James Butler was a self-worshipping, worldly-minded man, bent upon turning to his own advantage some at least of the conflicting elements around him, and not over scrupulous as to the means of building up a yet greater fortune, and attaining to yet greater power than that which he already possessed. Still his religious profession was sincere, that is to say, his sympathies were all with the Anglican Church, and to a certain extent he was also a loyal subject of King Charles, always providing that the monarch's interests and his own ran in the same channel.

Such a man must necessarily have wielded a powerful influence in the complicated machinery of the state at that momentous period when all was anarchy, strife, and contention, in the great councils of the empire. And so, in fact, he did, for all through the storms and convulsions of those turbulent times, his grand figure stands out in strong relief from the chaotic mass of mediocre statesmen, intriguing politicians, and truculent, unprincipled leaders. With all his faults—and they were partly the effect of early training, partly of non-training, and the absence of all salutary restraint on a wild and spirited youth, brought up in the corrupt atmosphere of the court of James the First—with all his faults, Ormond had some redeeming qualities which challenge our respect, and although we may not love, we cannot help admiring the lofty, ambitious, courtly Earl of Ormond, who, handsome and accomplished, wise in council, great in camp and field, and presenting to a dissolute and faithless age the rare spectacle of immaculate purity of morals, with the strictest observance of all domestic ties.

For the part which James Butler took in frustrating the efforts of the Confederate Catholics, we owe him small liking, the more so as his powerful influence should, by right, have been thrown into the scale in their favor, whereas he proved himself throughout their consistent enemy, while, at times, professing friendship for the most sinister motives. If his giant shadow fell darkly across the most brilliant effort ever made by the Irish people to obtain redress, it was the fault of those who trusted him blindly and against all experience—had he never obtained an influence in the Catholic councils, he never had power to betray, and in fair fighting he could never have conquered.

Such as he was, however, the Lords Justices were but too happy to avail themselves of his recognized abilities at that critical juncture, and hence their urgent request for his speedy attendance in Dublin, for the purpose of assuming the chief military command.

Left to himself, the Earl took some turns up and down the spacious apartment, pausing now and then at one of the windows to look out upon the gray lowering sky and the misty rain which drearily veiled the fair landscape.

"The season is a bad one," he muttered, "for military operations, but it is no better for them than it is for us. And yet—I know not but it may—they be used to hard living, these wild kern and gallowglasses, and are wont to battle with the elements."

Again he paced the room to and fro, then stopped before a grim old portrait which hung in a deep recess between the two centre windows. The Earl folded his arms on his broad chest, and gazed with an eye half sad, half defiant, on the dark, stern face which seemed to look reproachfully down from the time-

* "I know of few finer prospects," says Mr. Inglis, the famous traveller, "than the valley of the Suir presents as it opens upon one from the heights above Carrick. . . . . I do not think it is equalled by the vale of Clwyd."

worn canvas. Gradually a dreamy look settled down on Ormond's face, and he stood riveted to the spot in utter abstraction. Once more his full rich lips parted, and many words of strange import escaped them as he apostrophized the mailed warrior.

"You need not look so grim, Thomas Butler, for there is too much of your own haughty spirit in me to quail even before *your* frown. For all you were a stern old Papist, given to mumbling over beads like my grandfather,* good, easy man, it does not follow that I, your descendant, should serve the Pope of Rome in preference to my lawful sovereign. Men may upbraid me, if they will, with my Popish ancestry, and some seek, on that account, to hold me to Romish ways of thinking, but I tell you, Thomas Dhu, *I'll none of them*, and they do me foul wrong who cast my Popish blood in my face, for there be none of it in my heart. An' my Elizabeth were once in a mending way,† and his highness's commission come to hand, this old house of yours‡ should not long have me within its walls. The voice of duty calls me to crush these audacious rebels—ay, doth it, Thomas!—and crush them I will, so help me heaven!"

Here there came a message from the Countess, craving a few moments' speech of her lord, and immediately Ormond recollected the dispatches, which he must needs send off without delay. Still his thoughts followed him as he repaired to the apartments of the Countess, situate in another wing of the Castle, and on the way he soliloquized in this wise:

"McGuire and McMahon in prison—humph—McGuire would never have given us much trouble, but McMahon served in Spain for a short time, and for the little I have seen of him, I am well content to hear of his speedy capture. But this Phelim O'Neill, who has, they say, overrun the major part of Ulster with his allies within a week—as a military leader his name is new to me, though I have seen the man more than once in Dublin—a genuine Celt I took him for, rough and somewhat hasty withal—and yet, if what I have heard be true, he did profess the Reformed doctrines while studying the law in London §—it matters not, he must have returned to the fold, as the Papist's phrase it, else would he never go headforemost into this treason. A plague on them for O'Neills, they be ever brewing mischief—I thought the late mishap which befel young Tyrone might, perchance, keep them quiet a space, but they be a hydra-headed race—no sooner one lopped off, than up another starts, and what is worse, all Ulster starts up with them. I would that Bloody Hand of theirs was in the Red Sea, never again to beckon me on to treason and foul rebellion—an' the Flemish hero of the family take it into his noddle to come and have a finger in this precious pie, we may find it overhard of digestion for my stomach's health. There be others of the old blood, too, who have won laurels abroad, an' they all flock around the standard of rebellion, *we* may look to *our* poor laurels, such as they be. As for the Palesmen, I value them little, one way or the other—their lip-loyalty is not worth a straw, for of a surety they have but small cause to relish this government—still it will go hard with them an' they make common cause with the natives—no, no, their Norman stomachs could never brook *that*—their Papistry and their English sympathies will keep tugging them in opposite directions, till it be too late to give effective aid to either party. Ha! ha! their estates begin to shake under them—poor Fingal and all the rest of ye, what a quagmire ye have got upon since the unlucky *twenty-third*. And of all men living it is to Parsons and Borlase ye must needs reach out your hands for succor!—oh blood of our Norman fathers, do you indeed fill the veins of these Plunkets, Prestons, Nettervilles and Dillons! Ye call yourselves Papists, yet have not the manhood to stand up for your party—better, surely, to be as James Butler.

This contemptuous sarcasm brought the keen-witted nobleman to the Countess's ante-chamber, whence he dispatched one of her women to apprise her that he waited admission. Meanwhile a short digression may not be amiss.

Elizabeth Preston, Countess of Ormond, then lying on a bed of sickness, the effect of a long and tedious confinement, was a woman of great beauty and of many fine endowments of mind. Like her husband she had been brought up in the noxious atmosphere of the English Court, for she, too, was the orphan daughter of a noble house,‖ and being so, was, of course, under the fatherly care of the Court of Wards, and brought up in the orthodox religion of the state, though her veins, like Ormond's, were filled with the purest Catholic blood. It so happened that the Lady Elizabeth's large possessions were made up in great part from the domains of the house of Ormond, seized at various times by the hypocritical rapacity of James, and by him, for some consideration, unjustly transferred to his new Earl of Desmond. Drawn together not only by similarity of position, but also by the ties of blood,—for they were cousins,—the two noble wards early began to regard each other with more than common attention, and it was not strange that the all but portionless heir of the Butlers should do homage to the peerless charms of the fair daughter of Desmond, or that she, on her part, should feel what all admitted, that the young Lord Thurles was the handsomest and most accomplished cavalier about the court. Mutual admiration quickly grew into mutual love, and much was the plotting king disconcerted to find that the wealthy heiress of Desmond, whose hand he had promised to his unworthy favorite Buckingham, for a nephew of his, son of the Earl of Danbigh, was about to bestow herself and her possessions on her cousin Lord Thurles, and thereby to build up again the broken fortunes of the house of Ormond, for whose prosperity Scotch Jamie cared very little. Finding, however, that the nearest relations on both sides were favorable to the union, the king could not for shame withhold his consent, and so it was that young Butler bore away in triumph the fairest lady, and, perchance, the richest heiress of King James's Court. Their first married days were spent amid the shades of Acton, the beautiful seat of the bridegroom's maternal grandfather, but after a brief season, Earl Walter of Ormond, being far advanced in years, "shuffled off this mortal coil," leaving his title and his castles, and the remnant of his domains, together with his blessing to the grandson whose auspicious marriage had brought back into the family the bulk of its princely possessions. So the youthful bride of Ormond was removed from her quiet English home, and installed as a Countess in the lordly halls of Kilkenny, and in that stately Castle by the silvery Suir, near Carrick's walls, where we have first seen the great Earl, and when the pipers and harpers of Ormond put forth their joyous strains of welcome, the lady of Desmond won their hearts by declaring that never music sounded half so sweet to her, albeit that her ears were attuned to the melody of courtly minstrels. From that day forward the bards were loud in the praise of Ormond's bride, and she ruled like a queen in beauty and in grace, over the hearts and homes of the thousands who called the Butler, lord.

The Countess, although brought up under the same pernicious influence as her husband, was no sharer in his anti-Papist prejudices. Her clear sound judgment and her strong sense of right made the justice of the Catholic claims apparent to her mind, while the gentleness of her nature made her prone to pity the sufferings, which, for conscience' sake, they bore, and to sympathize with the hardships of their ruined and plundered state. Not that she regarded their religion with any more favor than others of the royal perverts, but as a clear-headed, soft-hearted woman she viewed their cause and entered into the feelings which impelled them to this struggle when from Ormond's lips she heard of it that day.

"My lord, my lord," said she, "bethink you well what you do ere you take upon you to carry out the views of the Lords Justices in regard to these poor misguided people?"

"Why, Elizabeth," said the Earl with a sportive smile, "methinks you be more than half a rebel yourself to hold such speech in their behoof. I little thought ever to hear wife of mine plead in favor of the king's enemies!"

"Nay, Ormond," replied the lady, "you know full well that the king's enemies are not the Irish Papists—marry, he has his worst enemies nearer home, and I have it from our gracious queen herself that if her highness dared he would do somewhat to lighten the burden which weighs so heavily on his subjects in this realm who hold to the old faith——"

"Hush, Bess, hush, I pray you!" said the Earl in a low earnest tone, "such words be neither safe nor prudent—heard and repeated by tattling tongue they might reach those who would be right glad to use them to his grace's detriment. However it be in that matter, my duty is plain, and if God spares me life to do it, I will put down this rebellion before it gathers more strength."

"But, Ormond," persisted the generous Countess, and she raised herself on her elbow the better to urge her remonstrance, "no fair means have been tried to conciliate those poor natives—not one of their just demands hath been conceded—why, then, have recourse to force and bloodshed, ever odious in the sight of heaven, before any attempt hath been made to win them from their treasonable practices by gentler means?"

"Truly, Bess, their own ways are gentle!" quoth the Earl, sharply; "they be dealing softly, of a surety, with the loyal Protestants whose goods and substance they lay hold of with so little ceremony. Your womanly softness leads you into error!"

"Surely, no, James, I bear all their treasonable doings in mind, and, all things taken into account, I marvel they be not of a bloodier nature—but your lordship knows right well that these Papists, hunted, and robbed. and persecuted for their religion though they be, have made divers efforts to soften the flinty hearts of their rulers, and obtain even a small portion of that justice which is due to them—nay, in the late affair of the Graces—have they not been treated with most base and cruel treachery—interrupt me not, I beseech you, till I speak my thoughts once for all on this pitiful subject—why it was but the other day, in a manner, that a large body of these much-wronged poor people had a remonstrance written for them by that godly prelate, Bishop Beddell, of Kilmore, urging upon the government their many grievances, and humbly asking for redress—think you that good bishop and most loyal subject would have put pen to paper on behalf of knaves and plotters of rebellion?—nay, never tell me, it was hard necessity that drove them to their present courses—whenever they complained or remonstrated ever so humbly, Sir Charles Coote and such like men were sent into their territories to silence their clamor with fire and sword."

The Countess sank on her pillow exhausted, and the Earl laughed—a low deep laugh peculiar to himself—as he rose to proceed to the writing of his dispatches. The look of discontent on the fair brow of Elizabeth quickly vanished as he stooped and whispered some words of tenderness, and smothered with his hand the fair silken tresses which had made their way from under her cambric coif. "Rest you softly, sweet wife," he said very gently, as he beckoned to her women, who had merely retired on his entrance to the farther end of the spacious chamber; "trust me, the rebels will not thank you for taking up their cause, and good Doctor Delamere will find you none the better for what you have spoken."

The following day brought the royal commission, written by the monarch's own hand, appointing his "trusty and well-beloved Ormond" lieutenant-general of all the army in Ireland, with an urgent request—meaning, of course, a command—to take the field immediately. Fortunately the Countess's health was so far improved that in two days more the leech pronounced her out of all danger, and, his mind thus lightened of its heaviest load, the Earl proceeded at once to Dublin.

The Lords Justices, in their puerile terror, hailed Ormond's appearance with exuberant satisfaction, as, in times of trouble and confusion, weaker minds ever throw themselves on the stronger for support, and Ormond was even then famous amongst the men of his time for readiness of wit as for promptness and decision of character. He was known to both friends and foes as one who could practice as well as plan, and plan as well as practice. He was the man, in short, on whose genius, energy, and courage, both the Irish government and the king himself relied in every emergency.

A council was immediately summoned to meet the Earl, who belonged, of course, to that dignified body whose privilege it was to advise the executive. Great was Ormond's surprise to find that the small force actually at the disposal of the government was already brought into Dublin from the different garrisons of the adjoining country, leaving the whole island, as one might say, open to the incursions of the rebels, as, to be sure, the Catholic forces were styled. In the Earl's eyes this amounted to little less than encouraging the rebellion, and so he broadly hinted, but Parsons was ready with his answer, that the seat of government must needs be protected at all hazards.

"And the Lords Justices above all!" Ormond added within himself, and he smiled, but made no remark.

Here one of the many doors of the Council Chamber opened, and another remarkable personage made his appearance.

(To be continued.)

His grandfather, Earl Walter, whom he immediately succeeded in the title, was known by the *soubriquet* of Walter of the Rosary.

† It was the illness of his Countess that then detained him at Carrick.

‡ This Tipperary Castle of the Butlers was built by this Thomas Dhu, one of the lineal ancestors of the great Earl.

§ If this be true, and many credible authorities say it is, we have only to say that Sir Phelim nobly atoned for this temporary apostacy of his earlier years. All through the long struggle for religious freedom, he did what in him lay to advance the Catholic cause.

‖ Her father, Sir Richard Preston, was endowed by James the First with the Earldom of Desmond, long vested in the crown under various political pretexts.

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A POPULAR HISTORY OF IRELAND.

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE EMANCIPATION OF THE CATHOLICS.

By Thomas D'Arcy McGee, M.P.P.

NORWEGIAN AND DANISH WARS.

BOOK II.—CHAPTER II.

KINGS OF THE NINTH CENTURY (CONTINUED)—NIAL III.—MALACHY I.—HUGH VII.

When, in the year 833, Nial III. received the usual homage and hostages, which ratified his title of *Ard-Righ*, the northern invasion had clearly become the greatest danger that ever yet had threatened the institutions of Erin. Attacks at first predatory and provincial had so encouraged the Gentile leaders of the second generation that they began to concert measures and combine plans for conquest and colonization. To the vikings of Norway the fertile Island with which they were now so familiar, whose woods were bent with the autumnal load of acorns, mast, and nuts, and filled with numerous herds of swine—their favorite food—whose pleasant meadows were well stored with beeves and oxen, whose winter was often as mild as their northern summer, and whose waters were as fruitful in fish as their own Lofoden friths; to these men, this was a prize worth fighting for; and for it they fought, long and desperately.

King Nial inherited a disputed sovereignty from his predecessor, and the Southern annalists say he did homage to Felim of Munster, while those of the North—and with them the majority of historians—reject this statement as exaggerated and untrue. He certainly experienced continual difficulty in maintaining his supremacy, not only from the Prince of Cashel, but from lords of lesser grade—like those of Ossory and Ulidia; so that we may say, while he had the title of King of Ireland, he was, in fact, King of no more than Leath-Con, or the Northern half. The central Province, Meath, long deserted by the monarchs, had run wild into independence, and was parcelled out between two or three chiefs, descendants of the same common ancestor as the kings, but distinguished from them by the tribe-name of "the *Southern* Hy-Nial." Of these heads of new houses, by far the ablest and most famous was Melaghlin, who dwelt near Mullingar, and lorded it over Western Meath; a name with which we shall become better acquainted presently. It does not clearly appear that Melaghlin was one of those who actively resisted the prerogatives of this monarch, though others of the Southern Hy-Nial did at first reject his authority, and were severely punished for their insubordination, the year after his assumption of power.

In the fourth year of Nial III. (A. D. 837), arrived the great Norwegian fleet of 120 sail, whose commanders first attempted, on a combined plan, the conquest of Erin. Sixty of the ships entered the Boyne; the other sixty the Liffey. This formidable force, according to the Irish account, was soon after united under one leader, who is known in our Annals as *Turgeis* or *Turgesius*, but of whom no trace can be found, under that name, in the chronicles of the Northmen. Every effort to identify him in the records of his native land has hitherto failed—so that we are forced to conclude that he must have been one of those wandering sea-kings whose fame was now abroad, and whose story, ending in defeat, yet entailing no dynastic consequences on his

native land, possessed no national interest for the authors of the old Norse Sagas. To do all the Scandinavian chroniclers justice, in cases which come directly under their notice, they acknowledge defeat as frankly as they claim victory gladly. Equal praise may be given to the Irish annalists in recording the same events, whether at first or second-hand. In relation to the campaigns and sway of Turgesius, the difficulty we experience in separating what is true from what is exaggerated or false, is not created for us by the annalists, but by the bards and story-tellers, some of whose inventions, adopted by *Cambrensis*, have been too readily received by subsequent writers. For all the acts of national importance with which his name can be intelligibly associated, we prefer to follow in this as in other cases, the same sober historians who condense the events of years and generations into the shortest space and the most matter of fact expression.

If we were to receive the chronology while rejecting the embellishments of the Bards, Turgesius must have first come to Ireland with one of the expeditions of the year 820, since they speak of him as having been "the scourge of the country for seventeen years," before he assumed the command of the forces landed from the fleet of 837. Nor is it unreasonable to suppose that an accurate knowledge of the country, acquired by years of previous warfare with its inhabitants, may have been one of the grounds upon which the chief command was conferred on Turgesius. This knowledge was soon put to account; Dublin was taken possession of, and a strong fort, according to the Scandinavian method, was erected on the hill where now stands the Castle. This fort and the harbor beneath it were to be the *rendezvous* and arsenal for all future operations against Leinster, and the foundation of foreign power then laid, continued in foreign hands, with two or three brief intervals, until transferred to the Anglo-Norman chivalry, three centuries and a half later. Similar lodgment was made at Waterford, and a third was attempted at Limerick, but as yet without success; the Danish fort at the latter point is not thought to have been older than the year 855. But Turgesius—if, indeed, the independent acts of cotemporary and even rival chiefs be not too often attributed to him—was not content with fortifying the estuaries of some principal rivers; he established inland centres of operation, of which the central one was on Lough Ree, the expansion of the Shannon, north of Athlone; another was on a point called Lyndwachill, on Lough Neagh. On both these waters were stationed fleets of boats, constructed for that service, and communicating with the forts on shore. On the eastern border of Lough Ree, in the midst of its meadows, stood Clonmacnoise, rich with the offerings and endowments of successive generations. Here, three centuries before, in the midst of the desert, St. Kieran had erected with his own hands a rude sylvan cell, where, according to the allegory of tradition, "the first monks who joined him," were the fox, the wolf, and the bear; but time had wrought wonders on that hallowed ground, and a group of churches, at one time, as many as ten in number, were gathered within two or three acres, round its famous schools, and presiding Cathedral. Here it was Turgesius made his usual home, and from the high altar of the Cathedral his unbelieving Queen was accustomed to issue her imperious mandates in his absence. Here, for nearly seven years, this conqueror and his consort, exercised their far-spread and terrible power. According to the custom of their own country—a custom attributed to Odin as its author—they exacted from every inhabitant subject to their sway—a piece of money annually, the forfeit for the non-payment of which was the loss of the nose, hence called "nose-money." Their other exactions were a union of their own northern imposts, with those levied by the chiefs whose authority they had superseded, but whose prerogatives they asserted for themselves. Free quarters for their soldiery, and a system of *surveillance* extending to every private relation of life, were the natural expedients of a tyranny so odious. On the ecclesiatical order especially their yoke bore with peculiar weight, since, although avowed Pagans, they permitted no religious house to stand, unless under an Abbot, or at least an *Erenach* (or Treasurer) of their approval. Such is the complete scheme of oppression presented to us, that it can only be likened to a monstrous spider-web spread from the centre of the Island over its fairest and most populous districts. Glendalough, Ferns, Castle-Dermid, and Kildare in the east; Lismore, Cork, Clonfert, Conmacnoise in the south and centre; Dundalk, Bangor, and Armagh in the north; all groaned under this triumphant despot, or his colleagues. In the meanwhile King Nial seems to have struggled resolutely with the difficulties of his lot, and in every interval of insubordination to have struck boldly at the common enemy. But the tide of success for the first few years after 837 ran strongly against him. The joint hosts from the Liffey and the Boyne swept the rich plains of Meath, and in an engagement at Invernabark (the present Bray) gave such a complete defeat to the southern Hy-Nial clans as prevented them making head again in the field, until some summers were past and gone. In this campaign Saxolve, who is called "the chief of the foreigners," was slain; and to him, therefore, if to any commander-in-chief, Turgesius must have succeeded. The shores of all the inland lakes were favorite sites for Raths and Churches, and the beautiful country around Lough Erne shared the fiery ordeal which blazed on Lough Ree and Lough Neagh. In 839 the men of Connaught also suffered a defeat equal to that experienced by those of Meath in the previous campaign; but more unfortunate than the Methians, they lost their leader and other chiefs on the field. In 840, Ferns and Cork were given to the flames, and the fort at Lyndwachill, or Lough Neagh, poured out its ravages in every direction over the adjacent country, sweeping off flocks, herds, and prisoners, laymen and ecclesiastics, to their ships. The northern depredators counted among their captives "several Bishops and learned men," of whom the Abbot of Clogher and the Lord of Galtrim are mentioned by name. Their equally active colleagues of Dublin and Limerick took captive, Hugh, Abbot of Clonenagh, and Foranan, Archbishop of Armagh, who had fled southwards with many of the relics of the Metropolitan Church, escaping from one danger only to fall into another a little farther off. These prisoners were carried into Munster, where Abbot Hugh suffered martyrdom at their hands, but the Archbishop, after being carried to their fleet at Limerick, seems to have been rescued or ransomed, as we find him dying in peace at Armagh in the next reign. The martyrs of these melancholy times were very numerous, but the exact particulars being so often unrecorded it is impossible to present the reader with an intelligible account of their persons and sufferings. When the Anglo-Normans taunted the Irish that their Church had no martyrs to boast of, they must have forgotten the exploits of their Norse kinsmen about the middle of this century.

But the hour of retribution was fast coming round, and the native tribes, unbound, divided, confused, and long unused to foreign war, were fast recovering their old martial experience, and something like a politic sense of the folly of their border feuds. Nothing perhaps so much tended to arouse and combine them together as the capture of the successor of Saint Patrick, with all his relics and his imprisonment among a Pagan host, in Irish waters. National humiliation could not much farther go, and as we read we pause, prepared for either alternative—mute submission or a brave uprising. King Nial seems to have been in this memorable year, 843, defending as well as he might his ancestral province—Ulster—against the ravagers of Lough Neagh, and still another party whose ships flocked into Lough Swilly. In the ancient plain of Moynith, watered by the little river Finn, (the present barony of Raphoe,) he encountered the enemy, and according to the Annals, "a countless number fell"—victory being with Nial. In the same year, or the next, Turgesius was captured by Melaghlin, Lord of Westmeath, apparently by stratagem, and put to death by the rather novel process of drowning. The Bardic tale told to *Cambrensis*, or parodied by him from an old Greek legend, of the death by which Turgesius died, is of no historical authority. According to this tale, the tyrant of Lough Ree conceived a passion for the fair daughter of Melaghlin, and demanded her of her father, who, fearing to refuse, affected to grant the infamous request, but despatched in her stead, to the place of assignation, twelve beardless youths, habited as maidens, to represent his daughter and her attendants; by these maskers the Norwegian and his boon companions were assassinated, after they had drank to excess and laid aside their arms and armor. For all this superstructure of romance there is neither groundwork nor license in the facts themselves, beyond this, that Turgesius was evidently captured by some clever stratagem. We hear of no battle in Meath or elsewhere against him immediately preceding the event; nor, is it likely that a secondary Prince, as Melaghlin then was, could have hazarded an engagement with the powerful master of Lough Ree. If the local traditions of Westmeath may be trusted, where *Cambrensis* is rejected, the Danish and the Irish principles in the tragedy of Lough Owel were on visiting terms just before the denouement, and many curious particulars of their peaceful but suspicious intercourse used to be related by the modern story-tellers around Castlepollard. The anecdote of the rookery, of which Melaghlin complained, and of the remedy for which his visitor suggested to be "to cut down the trees and the rooks would fly," has a suspicious look of the "tall poppies" of the Roman and Grecian legend; two things only do we know for certain about the matter: *firstly*, that Turgesius was taken and drowned in Lough Owel in the year 843 or 844; and *secondly*, that this catastrophe was brought about by the agency and order of his neighbor, Melaghlin.

(To be continued.)

DR. CAHILL'S LETTER.

CONTINENTAL PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

The various nations of Europe are so knit together by alliances and treaties, and so closely connected by territorial passable boundaries, that a declaration of war made in any one country against another, must menace even some of the surrounding *neutral* kingdoms with the dangers of revolution, while it must necessarily involve the allies of the belligerent parties in the same active warfare as their principals. Even without declaration of hostilities, the enlistment, training, and rendezvous of large military forces, the preparations for active service of a numerous warlike marine, have, in all similar cases, alarmed the neighboring powers, necessitated explanations as to the cause of the unusual armament, and has always resulted either in the disbandment of the original suspected troops, or in the continued hostile demonstration of all the surrounding courts. Examples of these historical premises have been frequent throughout Europe; and there can be no doubt that the most certain remedy to secure peace against the approaching hostile aggression of an arming state, is to present on all sides such a counter preparation of warlike forces, as to render any aggressive attack the probable or the sure national ruin of the offending party. The best security fore peace, therefore, is to be always prepared for war.

These views will go far to explain the present hostile attitude of Austria and France, and will, perhaps, demonstrate that there is no immediate fear of war being declared by either or by both of these nations. It is in the recollection of our readers that in the Continental revolutions of the year 1847, when the Hungarians rebelled against Austria, the late King of Sardinia, taking advantage of this event, invaded the Austro-Italian dominions, and attempted to attach the Lombardo-Venetian territory to the crown of Sardinia. Marshal Radetzki, the Austrian General, in a series of defeats, reduced and annihilated the Sardinian troops with such a consuming success, that the death alone of the Sardinian monarch, and, indeed, the forgiving moderation of Austria, saved the kingdom of Victor Emmanuel from being expunged from the map of Europe. The disgrace of this disastrous campaign still rankles in the heart of Sardinia; and the fact of Napoleon the Third being called to the throne and to the empire of France *since that time*, has made them forget both the Austrian moderation and their own calamities, and has raised up in the universal nation, hopes, that the hour is not far distant when, by the aid of France, they can not only retrieve their fallen glory, but even take revenge for the blood of their countrymen.

In the present warlike domonstrations of Europe, Sardinia has, beyond doubt, thus taken the *initiative;* many circumstances have contributed to drive her forward in this her desire to take revenge on Austria. The entire kingdom has been swollen with pride by the gallantry of the Sardinian troops in the Crimea; by the compliments paid to their General de la Marmora by the French and English Commanders. They have again heard with delight the continued rumors that Napoleon looked with sympathy on the Italian revolutionists. They read with pleasure the united condemnation of France and England pronounced against the King of Naples and his domestic policy; and the unpleasantness continually recurring between the French and Austrian Cabinets have still more inspired their last hopes that a revolution in Italy, headed by Sardinia, could not fail to be joined by France, and thus end in complete final success. Under these impressions, therefore, Sardinia has brought her military force to the last point of number of which her population is capable. She has put her chief fortress in a position of resistance as if to meet an immediate assault; and she has throughout every branch of her war departments exhibited all the signs and preparations of a Nation about to engage, in the present year, in a deadly National conflict.

There is, besides the foregoing circumstances, a new item of political importance which must be examined before we can commence to draw our legitimate conclusions. We must not forget that the first Napoleon had bestowed the kingdom of Naples on his celebrated cavalry officer, Murat. The descendants of Murat still dream of being hereafter reinstated on the throne, thus given by the first Emperor. They, therefore, watch every political convulsion in Naples, swallow with joy every demonstration unfavorable to the present monarch, encourage as far as they can every revolution which might banish Ferdinand, and restore their own royal pretensions, and, in a word, they are enemies placed at the gates of Naples, waiting for the opportunity of entering the city, and seizing the crown of the person whom they all call "the last of the Bourbons." It is said that neither Russia nor England, and, of course, France, would be hostile to this revolution; but, on the contrary, would lend to it all the aid which moral encouragement could bestow. A large party within the city, a large English revolutionary party, have disturbed the king and his people these many years past with these menacing considerations; and there can be no doubt that with Sardinia in the north, Lombardy in the east, and Naples in the south, Italy does present a territory which requires the utmost vigilance on the part of the King of Naples, and of the Emperor of Austria, to preserve it from the frenzy of revolution, and the horrors of war. With these premises before us, I fancy it will not be, perhaps, very difficult to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the present menacing attitude of Austria and France.

In fact, Austria seems to be doing what every Cabinet in Europe would do under similar circumstances, namely, filling all her Italian garrisons with tens of thousands of troops of all arms, in order to meet the apparent revolutionary movement which extends from Genoa to Naples. And, again, France is adopting the course which any prudent Court would adopt similarly situated—namely, making provision by land and sea lest the Italian revolution should extend to her people, inflame the Red Republicans, the Orleanists, or the Legitimists, and thus imperil the dynasty of the Bonapartists. The entire warlike attitude of France and Austria can be, therefore, reasonably and satisfactorily accounted for, without any intention in either of these Courts of making a public declaration of war. It might as well be argued that Great Britain is about declaring war against some neighboring power, because she has given instructions to the Admirals of her Channel fleet, and other squadrons, to double the Channel fleet, and treble the reserve, and to build fortresses along the whole coast opposite France. The Queen, too, has decided on sending training ships to all the principal seaports, in order to prepare thousands of boys, between the ages of thirteen and fifteen, for the Naval service of line-of-battle ships, and thus to procure at a *moment's notice*, from all points of her extended coast, an overwhelming number of what may be called a sea Naval Militia, to meet some foreseen and dreaded attack from some enemy, some powerful foe, *close on her shores.* It is vain to conceal the fact that England, at this moment, is laying the foundation of the largest naval preparations known in all her past history, from a reasonable and a just fear of the overwhelming naval and military power of France.

No doubt there are persons of distinguished names and of *accurate sources of information*, too, who boldly assert that France only wants a pretext for seizing at one and the same time the *two Cities of Venice and Naples.* They contend that the enormous amount of transport ships which the Emperor has ordered to be in readiness, can have no other meaning; and they add, that the number of line-of-battle ships and of war frigates now placed in commission, must have for their object the most gigantic naval struggle and military landing of troops *ever contemplated heretofore in Europe.* The idea of this class of politicians is, that with the grandson of Murat on the throne of Naples, with Prince Louis Napoleon in Venice and Lombardy, as a new kingdom; and again, with the aid of the King of Sardinia, France could surround its new Imperial throne with several fast friends, secure the permanence of the Bonaparte dynasty, and set the world at defiance. This argument requires much corroborative proof; it would be a scheme of the boldest invasive genius; it would contradict the famous saying—"*L'empire c'est la paix.*" Yet it is very hard, impossible, otherwise to account for the enormous marine preparations of transports and line-of-battle ships on any other hypothesis. There are no other hostile points where their services could be employed except at Venice and Naples.

Alas! for Ireland, what feelings oppress her children, as we glance at these foreign revolutions. Ireland has been faithful to England in the midst of privations not known in any other country; her sons have fought the battles of England, by sea and land, with a courage which has never been doubted or impeached; and yet in the end of ages of persecution, and insult, and exclusion, she is, notwithstanding her fidelity, loaded with chains whenever a hostile Minister or a sectarian Administration take the whim of governing her with one foot on her heart and the other on her throat. Our brave Irish Catholic soldiers, the heroes of the East and of Sebastopol, ask, as their reward, only a roof to shelter their aged parents, in their own country; and the answer received is, the demolition of the cabin in which the faithful soldier was born. They demand for their mothers and their sisters protection from banishment from the green hills where their ancestors of twenty generations lived; and the reply they get is, an order to the poorhouse, or the emigrant ship. On the broad surface of the earth there is not at this moment a race of such rampant tyrants and bigots as the landlord class in Ireland; and under the canopy of the skies there is no other people who have borne such trials, receive such insults, and who are persecuted with such relentless and inappeasable political and sectarian hatred as the Irish people. But the hour is certainly coming, and perhaps is not far distant, when England will regret the wholesale extermination of the Irish, and when her future exigencies may be the penalty which will follow this criminal annihilation of her Catholic subjects. D. W. C.

Thursday, Feb. 3.

A letter from Rome, of the 21st January, says: "The great architect, Bernini, in the olden days, constructed, at St. Peter's, four colossal bronze figures of Saints Ambrose, Augustin, Athanasius, and Chrysostom, supporting a pulpit, also of bronze, in which is placed the seat of wood, ornamented with ivory, on which sat St. Peter and the first Roman Pontiffs, and is placed behind the group a large window, surrounded by clouds and groups of angels, and bearing the symbol of the Holy Ghost. This chair of St. Peter is held in such veneration, that the Popes themselves do not venture to sit in it. An altar has always stood beneath it; but this altar not appearing to the present Pope to be worthy of the spot, he had a new one constructed. The consecration of this new altar was proceeded to on the 16th, and his Holiness himself officiated. The altar is dedicated to the Holy Virgin, to St. Peter, and to all the Roman Pontiffs who are saints. The relics of the saints placed by Benedict XIII. under the preceding altar were placed beneath the new one. The ceremony of consecration lasted several hours, and afterwards the Pope administered the Sacrament. In choosing the 16th for the ceremony, the Pope was anxious that it should closely follow that which took place two days before in honor of the establishment of the Holy See at Rome in the year 44."

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

Antrim.

Mr. John Gowan, auctioneer, put up for sale a farm of land, at foot of Castlereagh hill, containing 17a. 1r. 14p. statute measure, held under the Marquis of Downshire, at the yearly rent of £10 10s 8d., for one life. Competition was very brisk, and the biddings were—H. Higginson, £100, £215; G. Higginson, £120, £190; J Smith, £150; J Higginson, £170; R. Smith, £175, £185, £200; T. Graham, £180, £205; A. M'Cune, £210; J. Gelston, £250, £260; J. Longridge, £255, £275; J. M'Dowell, £270, £285; W. Anderson, £290; Rev. H. Hazlett, £310. The premises were reserved at £350.—*Belfast Mercury.*

All doubt as to the identity of the Belfast informer has now been dissipated by his informations, which have been received by Mr. Rea attorney for the prisoners. The name of the man is Henry D'Alton, and he resided at 3 Eliza street. By trade he was a stucco plasterer. He is the person on whose information, in the first instance, the arrests were made.—*Ibid.*

Armagh.

The Armagh *Guardian* says, the Lisadian Bridge, on the Monaghan and Armagh Railway, fell, in consequence of the sinking of the foundation and a landslip occasioned thereby. It is believed the whole will have to be taken down. Fortunately no accident to persons occurred. The passenger traffic goes on as usual, except that the engine on either side stops at the bridge, and the passengers walk a few yards. The goods traffic is carried on by carring; but the company will soon have all right again.

Carlow.

Several drunken fellows were quarelling amongst themselves, in the shop of a saddler, residing in Castlehill, Carlow, words ran high, and it was probable the party would resort to physical force. An old man, named Joseph M'Donald, interfered for the purpose of separating the combatants, but the reward he got for his pains was that a person named Hamilton seized a mallet off the shop bench, with which he struck the unfortunate peacemaker on the head, thereby nearly fracturing his skull. The wretched man was felled to the ground with the blow, and, on being raised up, it was found that his leg had been broken by the fall. Hamilton was subsequently arrested by the police, and committed to stand his trial at the forthcoming assizes.

A painful accident befel a constable of police, at present stationed in Carlow. It appears that several of the mounted constabulary had been riding out into the country for the purpose of exercising their horses, and on their return, when passing through Burren street, the animal under Constable Freeman, the officer in charge of the party, stumbled and fell, throwing its rider under him. The other men hastened to the assistance of the unfortunate constable, who, on being released from his perilous position, was found to have sustained two severe fractures of the right leg, a few inches above the ancle. Freeman has been upwards of twenty years in the police force. He has a wife and six children dependent upon him for their support.

Cavan.

The good people of Drumgoon have presented the Rev. Charles O'Reilly, who served so long amongst them, ministering to their wants and anticipating their wishes, with a splendid horse, as a testimony of the love they bore him, and the appreciation they had of his word. Father Charles was lately removed to the administratorship of Crosserlough, and occasion was taken from this to make the present.

Edward Saunderson, Esq, of Castle Saunderson, has been appointed High Sheriff of the county Cavan for the present year.

Cork.

A small direct trade is at present carried on between Cork and Lisbon, by means of small schooners, which perform the voyage between those ports in an average time of five days. There ought to be business to support a screw steamer between Cork and Lisbon We believe the steamers of the Irish line might go up the Seine to Paris. As large steamers as would be required for the service do go up to Paris at present. In that case, the funnels should be made to lower, like those of the Thames steamers, in order that they might pass under the bridges of the Seine. The trade would be almost exclusively with Paris.—*Irishman.*

There was a great Tenant-right demonstration at Fermoy. The principal speakers were Mr. Maguire, M.P.; Mr. J. G. M'Carthy, Alderman; the Rev. Mr. Twomey, Rev. Mr. Peyton, &c. Captain Barry, D. L, a leading landlord of the county, attended, and seconded a resolution, remarking that he believed the Irish tenantry demanded only justice, and that they ought to get it.

No new feature in trade to notice this week; the rumors of war appear to have more or less depressed some kinds of business in England, but in general the improvement observable since the commencement of the year continues, and prices of produce have not receded, but on the contrary have been well maintained.—*Examiner.*

Donegal.

We regret to state that measles having broken out among the Gweedore emigrants at Birkenhead, several of the passengers had to be landed, and a detention of the vessel for some days will be the inevitable consequence. It is to be hoped that the epidemic will not spread, as, among so large a body of people, whose constitution has not recovered the effects of their late privation, the disease might make very great ravages. Captain Keele's attention, as government officer at this port, is highly spoken of by the emigrants and their friends.—*Derry Journal.*

The detachment of the Donegal Militia at Hythe, for musketry instruction, has astonished all by their superior firing. A short time ago a picked party from the staff sergeants and others at the school fired before the General, when they made the large average of 51-88 points! firing as a company—an average which was never approached at Hythe before nor since, until the Donegal party gained the average of 55 22 points!—a figure not likely to be beaten.—*English paper.*

Down.

At a meeting of the Newry Catholic Young Men's Association the Right Rev. Dr. Leahy presided. His lordship made some remarks explanatory of the nature of Young Men's Societies. He referred to the advantages the young men derived in the selection of books made for them, and he urged them to store their minds with a correct knowledge of the facts of history, which was all the more necessary in consequence of the misrepresentation to which, he said, their religion was exposed Dr. Leahy instanced certain statements of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton in his "Rienzi," which statements had been taken up and disproved by a Catholic reviewer. Dr. Leahy also said that politics were forbidden to be discussed in their societies, so that so far from favoring Ribbonism or secrecy of any kind, as had been falsely alleged by a certain newspaper, they were opposed to everything of such a character. So far from the priests conniving at secret societies, they took the opportunity of meeting the young men to warn them against illegal associations, which were perfectly useless and foolish in the extreme. The rules of their society, and kindred societies, were open to the public, for they had nothing to conceal. His view was, that when they wished a redress of their grievances, they appoint a leader to submit them for the consideration of government, and then seek their redress.

The Downpatrick *Recorder* says: "The rails were laid on the bridge over the Annacloy River, and the steam-engine passed over it on Friday for the first time, with a number of trucks attached to it. The remainder of the rails, about a mile and a quarter in length, will be laid in a very short time, which will complete the line from Belfast to Downpatrick. The station at this end, according to the plan, will be a very handsome building. Until it be finished a temporary structure of wood will be erected, so that the public may have the benefit of railway communication to and from Belfast as soon as the line passes the government inspector. In all probability, it may be open to the public by the beginning or middle of March."

On Friday, the 4th of February, considerable excitement was created in Canal street, Newry, by the announcement that a child, second son of Mr. Patrick M'Donald, baker, had been accidentally killed. It appeared the child, a little boy of about eight years old, was amusing himself after dinner with a number of his playmates, when one of them struck him in the stomach, and he immediately afterwards became alarmingly ill. Dr. Johnson was promptly in attendance, but all his efforts to resuscitate life were unsuccessful, and the child, almost immediately after his arrival, expired.

Dublin.

Lord Talbot de Malahide has recently become possessed of a document of great historic interest, and of still higher value to himself. Some months since a gentleman connected by marriage with his family happened to enter a saleroom in London just as some autographs were about to be put up. Looking at the catalogue he saw "Lot 61, Autograph letter from Miles Corbet to Oliver Cromwell relative to Malahide Castle." The lot was put up and the biddings had nearly ceased at half a crown, when a second gentleman, who was known to the Talbot family, offered five shillings. The auctioneer paused and suspended his hammer, while the biddings went on to twenty, thirty, forty, and fifty shillings. The friends stopped, and the prize was knocked down to the original bidder. The letter, curiously enough, contained a request that the Lord Proctor would bestow, fee simple, upon him, Miles Corbet, the regicide, the Castle of Malahide, which he had occupied during the wars, and on the repairs of which he had spent a considerable sum. "It belongs," he adds, "to one Talbot, a malignant." The letter was in excellent preservation; it was taken home in glee, and forwarded with much pleasure next day to Lord Talbot, who felt much gratification in adding it to the archives of Malahide Castle. It is not a little singular that the gentleman who presented it is himself a lineal descendant of the sister of Oliver Cromwell.

Galway.

Immediately before Mr. O'Brien left Galway for America he addressed a letter to John Francis Maguire, Esq, of the Cork *Examiner*, in reference to the young men, in the south of Ireland, charged with being members of the Phœnix Club, from which we give the following extract: "Woodstock, Galway, February 4th, 1559. My Dear Maguire—I am happy to find, by an article which appeared in the Cork *Examiner* of last Monday, that you advocate the collection of a fund for the defence of the members of the Phœnix Society. Agreeing to a great extent with the opinions put forward in that article, I feel it to be my duty to place in your hands *five pounds* as my subscription in aid of such a fund. In offering this contribution I wish it to be distinctly understood that I do not approve of the formation of secret societies. Indeed I much doubt whether there is in Ireland any one person who deprecates so much as myself secret combinations. The reason is obvious. I am, on the one hand, anxiously desirous that the whole Irish nation should be imbued with patriotic feelings and with national aspirations, whilst, on the other, I am convinced that nothing can tend more to check such feelings and such aspirations than the adoption of a course of proceeding which is discountenanced by every influential patriot, lay and clerical, in this kingdom. It being alleged that the Phœnix Society is a secret organization, I am naturally ignorant of its aims and of its means of action; but it seems to me that if those aims be honorable they ought to be avowed, and if they be unjustifiable, they ought to be resisted. * * * I propose to leave Galway to-morrow, for America, and to return about the 1st of June. I wish I could say that I hope to be able, upon my return, to congratulate you upon the success and utility of your parliamentary labors; but, whether successful, or unsuccessful, you will preserve my esteem if you uphold, with fidelity, the honor of our native land, and the interests of your fellow-countrymen."

A most influential meeting was held in the court house, Galway for the purpose of presenting the Rev. Peter Daly with a suitable testimonial, as a tribute of respect for his great exertions in behalf of his native town, and the great interest he has taken to promote the undertaking of John Orrell Lever, Esq. The court house was crowded, every available spot being occupied. Amongst those present were: J. Comyn, Esq., of Woodstock, and son; Geoffray Martin, Esq.; Capt. B. Foster, Coll Rochfort, Esq, solicitor; Capt. Thompson. W. H. Butler. After the business of the meeting had been concluded, Mr. Joseph Roche came forward and read a long list of the subscribers to the testimonial which had been received. Mr. Lever had subscribed the handsome sum of £50; Mr. Bake, of London, £5; and Mr. Samuelson, of the firm of Samuelson & Son, shipowners, had given £5. He also said that the Guild of Carpenters had subscribed amongst themselves the sum of £10 The sum of £300 has already been subscribed. This announcement was received with great and prolonged cheering. During the whole proceedings the greatest order prevailed. Several parties afterwards came to Mr. Roche and entered their names for various sums, varying from £1 to £5

A most curious piece of work has been completed by a well-known individual in Trawley, named Tom Mulloy. It is a chair carved out of a solid piece of Irish bog oak, and presenting the appearance of a human being in a sitting posture, with legs, arms, head, all the parts in fact complete. It certainly exhibits a great deal of ingenuity, and confers credit upon the labor of the original contriver, amongst whose curious carvings, for which prizes have been obtained at the Industrial Exhibition, it must take a high place.

The Tuam *Herald* says: "Some evil-disposed parties set fire to a large haggard, at Currakreen, the property of Mr. Finney, and upwards of fifteen stacks of splendid corn were completely consumed. The police discovered some foot-prints, and portions of the coals by which the fire was ignited have also been discovered; no doubt, therefore, exists as to its having been maliciously done. No clue has as yet been obtained of the perpetrators of this outrage."

Kerry.

Jeremiah Cronin, ex-policeman, clerk to a respectable architect of Killarney, and brother to a young gentleman of the same name who has been for some time enjoying the hospitalities of the Castle, left here for Dublin in charge of a constable. So sudden and unexpected (*at least by his friends*) was the departure of this young man that nothing was heard of it until hours after the train left. Wm. Mayberry, of Kenmare, was arrested at Clohenen, where he has been for some time employed by Colonel Herbert as a boat builder. He is a respectable well-conducted person; he is for the present lodged in our bridewell. Some commotion was caused here when it became known that an active search was being made at several respectable lodging-houses, by some members of the constabulary in colored clothes, for a young man named M'Carthy, from Kenmare, whose brother was just after arriving in town. Every room of each house was closely examined—cocklofts, haylofts, stables, piggeries, turf-houses, and even meat-tubs and water-barrels were looked into, but in vain—the fugitive was nowhere.—*Killarney Cor. of Cork Examiner.*

On the 21st Jan., as a large number of boats were running up the Ballylongford creek with sand, against the wind, from Hickie's point, they encountered a severe gale. Three of them took in water and went down; the boatmen were taken off—two of them by the crews of the other boats in company. The third boat was a little distance off—with three hands on board—two of them were small, and an able bodied man, named Ahern, who, on seeing the boat sinking, caught hold of his youthful companions with one hand, and gallantly buffeted the sea with the other until he reached the shore in safety with his charge. He is the son of Michael Ahern, of Listoughtin, who plies between Ballylongford and Kilrush daily with passengers.

The Tralee *Chronicle* says: "As our assizes approach the police authorities, resident magistrates, and a goodly array of detectives are on the alert in Killarney and in the Kenmare district. Scarcely a night passes, we understand, in the latter locality, that some party or other is not arrested, taken out of bed, and put into bridewell, to be there discharged in ten or fifteen hours. Up to this present writing, however, nothing in the shape of real game—a genuine Phœnix—has turned up in that ilk. New informations, ditto."

Kilkenny.

We (Kilkenny *Journal*) are surprised that the authorities have thought proper to refuse bail for the appearance of Martin Hawe, who was arrested for being connected with the secret societies. Elsewhere the government have let out prisoners on bail, and we see no reason why our local authorities should not adopt a similar course. We feel confident that our resident magistrate will re-consider the matter, and grant the prisoner's application.

A lunatic, named M'Grath, died a few days ago in our city prison, under singular circumstances. For fourteen days he refused partaking of any food, till at length he succumbed to sheer starvation.—*Journal.*

Limerick.

The barque Jane Black, of Limerick, which was abandoned waterlogged in November last, while on her voyage from Quebec, has, strange to relate, arrived at home. A letter was received in that city, stating that on the preceding day she had actually drifted into the Shannon, where she was taken possession of. She is now the property of the underwriters, they having long since paid the insurance on her. This is truly a strange arrival—abandoned in November, given up as lost, she yet, after nearly three months' tossing about on the Atlantic, undirected save by the chances of wind or wave, finds her way to the very port into which an able master and crew with all their skill had despaired of carrying her.

There was a very numerous and most influential meeting of the principal commercial men of the city held in the Limerick Chamber of Commerce. The meeting was convened with the object of promoting the establishment of a local Transatlantic Packet Station. The Mayor was in the chair. Several gentlemen connected with the commercial interest, having addressed the meeting, various resolutions were proposed and carried, pledging the meeting to use every endeavor to aid in the establishment of the desired project.

Limerick is about receiving a visit from the celebrated P. T. Barnum, who has refused the offer of £1,200 for his lectures, made by Messrs. Routledge, the eminent London publishers.

A raffle is about to take place in Newcastle West, to pay for an organ intended for the Roman Catholic Chapel, and bought from Messrs. White of Dublin, at a cost of £400.

Near Limerick, a horse, frightened by the noise of the railway engine, jumped over a height of fifty feet, and was immediately killed.

Longford.

Our readers, no doubt, says the Longford *Journal*, will remember that on the 6th September last a bank parcel was stolen from the Sligo mail near Boyle. The thieves have been making successful attempts to pass the half notes. In one instance the left hand half of a £10 Bank of Ireland note was fraudulently matched with a second half note not corresponding in number; the alteration of the number was rather skilfully made. In another instance the left hand half of a £10 National Bank note was matched to the second half of a £1 note, the word ten was so admirably pasted over one, that the note might have passed any number of hands. Both notes were detected at the Bank of Ireland Office, Longford. A respectable shopkeeper in our town was thus robbed.

Meath.

The seat of Michael Thunder, Lagore, county Meath, was the scene of much festivity and rejoicing recently, to celebrate the coming of age of his son, Patrick Thunder. The tenantry, tradesmen, and laborers on the estate were entertained at an excellent dinner, laid out in a spacious apartment, which was tastefully prepared and decorated for the occasion. Mr. Thunder and other members of the family were present, and in the kindest manner exerted themselves to make the party as comfortable as possible. The day was one of pleasure and enjoyment to all.

Tipperary.

Mr. Wall, Q C., has been appointed permanent Crown Prosecutor for the North and South Ridings of Tipperary and the county Kilkenny, in the room of Mr. George, Q C, nominated as Solicitor-General, and Mr. Edward Johnstone has been appointed to the same office for the counties of Wicklow, Wexford, and Waterford, also owing to Mr. George's promotion. The Commission for the county Clare opened at Ennis, on Tuesday, the 22d February.

Waterford.

The Tipperary *Examiner* says: "From information which we have received, it appears that Delany, the supposed murderer of Mr. Ely, was prowling about the country, between Dungarvan and Clashmore, for the past few days. The police at Kell's cross station, within four miles of Clashmore, received information of his whereabouts, and three of them surrounded him in a field, but Delany managed to get away from them. He was well armed at the time. The Dungarvan, Villierstown, and Cappoquin police were on the chase on Thursday night, and the Lismore police went off on Friday morning towards Strancally, as it is supposed that he has concealed himself in that direction.

A marriage is arranged and will shortly take place between P. Power, eldest son of N. Power, of Faithlegg, member for the county of Waterford, and Miss Olivia Nugent, daughter of A. F. Nugent, Esq., of Pallas, county Galway.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

PROTESTANTISM IN ALARM.—There can be no doubt that Protestantism is daily increasing in bodily fear of the progress which Catholicism is making in England. Turn where you will, its rapid strides are seen in unmistakeable indications. Here churches and schools, there convents and monasteries are dotting the land on every side. Even in places where the traces of the one fold had been entirely obliterated, and where the one true faith had for centuries been unheard of, there shrines and worshippers suddenly start up as if by magic, astounding those who believe that the creed which those worshippers profess had been trampled out of the land and banished from the people's minds for centuries past. Taken thus by surprise, and not knowing what to do or think, they address themselves to the teachers of their creed, asking them to interpret what seems to them little better than a passing dream. And what are the interpretations they receive. Vile calumnies, revolting slanders, and blasphemous falsehoods. These churches, they say, are worse than heathen temples; these shrines are Pagan altars, these images accursed idols, and the priests teachers of error and perverters of the Word of God! Such are the answers, such the instructions which those receive who seek knowledge from sources so corrupt and unreliable. Nevertheless, the temples, the shrines, and the worshippers wax in number day after day to the utter discomfiture, amazement, and mortification of the maligners who seek to brand them with every opprobrious appellation. What is to be done? The times are past when men could be suddenly roused to acts of ruffian violence and brutal cruelty. Image breaking would not now be so easily tolerated as it was in the first fury of the Reformation, and chapels and churches could not be levelled to the ground with the same impunity as in the time of the Gordon riots. Attempts have, it is true, been made, recently enough, to force the small end of the wedge of persecution and its attendant confiscation into convent walls, but they have failed.—*Dublin Weekly Telegraph.*

CATHOLIC STATISTICS.—As it may interest some of our readers to be made acquainted with the progress of the Catholic Church in England, we have compiled the following tabular statements from the recently published Directory:

Dioceses.	Churches.	Priests.	Monasteries.	Convents
Westminster,	59	138	6	17
Southwark,	53	102	4	6
Hexam,	64	75	0	8
Beverley,	78	93	5	8
Liverpool,	96	164	4	18
Salford,	52	82	4	10
Shrewsbury,	50	50	2	3
Newport,	53	83	0	3
Clifton,	35	52	2	5
Plymouth,	31	28	1	3
Nottingham,	45	52	3	5
Birmingham,	93	138	3	20
Northampton,	80	29	0	3
Total,	749	1036	34	104

It will be observed that the diocese of Liverpool has the largest number of churches and priests That of Birmingham has the largest number of convents, and ranks next to Liverpool in the number of its churches and priests. Southwark ranks third in the list of churches, and fourth in the list of priests. Westminster ranks third in the number of priests, fifth in the number of churches, second in the number of convents, and first in the number of religious houses of men. England possesses ten Catholic Colleges, viz.: St. Edmund's, Hertfordshire; St. Gregory's, Somersetshire; Stoneyhurst, Lancashire; St. Mary's, Staffordshire; St. Cuthberts's, Ushaw, Durham; St. Lawrence's, Yorkshire; St. Edward's, Lancashire; Mount St. Mary's, Derbyshire; College of the Immaculate Conception, Leicestershire; St. Beuno's, Flintshire.

SCOTLAND.—The Catholic statistics with regard to Scotland are equally satisfactory.

	1858.	1859.	Increase.
Churches	165	177	12
Priests	139	43	4
Convents	6	6	—
College	1	1	—

We shall reserve our statistics of Ireland for a more lenghty notice.—*Literary Cabinet.*

NEW REFORMATORY.—The Catholic Reformatory Committee have succeeded in obtaining a lease from Lord Powerscourt, for the unexpired term of thirty-one years, of Glencree barracks, county Wicklow, for the purpose of converting it into a reformatory, under the act of parliament. The Oblate Fathers have consented to take charge of the institution, and twenty acres of land attached to it. The institution will be governed by one spiritual director and two other officials, also clergymen of the order, and the following lay brothers of the fraternity: A prefect of works, a gardener, shoemaker, tailor, and farm servants.

The Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry, presided at a profession of nuns in the Convent of Mercy, Tralee, when Miss Veronica Kenyon, of Thomondgate, Limerick, sister of the Rev. John Kenyon, of Templederry, assumed the black veil at the hands of his lordship, taking the name of Sister Mary Xavier. She is the fifth member of her family who has embraced a religious life. There were also professed on the same occasion the two Misses O'Shea, sisters of the Rev. James O'Shea, P.P. of Stonehill, and two other ladies of the same name were received into the sisterhood.

The Madrid journals state that a colossal statue in honor of the Immaculate Conception is to be erected on the summit of the Tower del Miguelete, at Valencia, which is 500 feet high.

The month's memory for the Rev. James Walsh, P.P. of Ballinvana and Balgadin, county Limerick, was held, and was attended by twenty-six priests, some of whom were from the Archdiocese of Cashel, and others came a distance of over twenty miles. The Very Rev. Dean Butler, P.P., St. Mary's, Limerick, presided. The High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. John Walsh, C. C., assisted by the Rev. Mr. Noonan, P.P., and the Rev. Messrs. Walsh and Roche, as deacon and sub-deacon.

On Wednesday, the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, the corner stone of the new church of the Immaculate Conception of the Mother of God, for the parish of Aglish, was laid and blessed with all the ceremony of the Roman Ritual by the Very Rev. Canon Walsh, P.P., who was deputed by the Bishop of the Diocese, Right Rev. Dr. Delany. There was an immense gathering of the faithful of the parish and surrounding districts.—*Cork Examiner.*

The Austrian journals publish a mandate of the Cardinal Archbishop of Vienna, in which he orders the introduction into the church and schools of the hymn in honor of the Pope, composed by his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, under the name of "Hymnus Orbis et Urbis," and which had been set to music by the Chapel-master, Skraup, of Prague. It is to be sung on particular days, especially on May 5, the Pope's nameday, and on June 16, the day of his election.

The Anniversary Office and High Mass for the repose of the late Archbishop of Cashel, the Most Rev. Dr. Slattery, was held in the Cathedral of Thurles, on Thursday, the 31 ult. The High Mass was sung by his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Archbishop of Cashel, the Rev. R. Cahill, C. C., and the Rev. T. O'Meara, C.C., acting as deacon and sub-deacon; the Rev. Mr. Wood, of the College, as master of ceremonies. There was a large number of the clergy in attendance.

A numerous and respectable meeting has been held of the parishioners of the Very Rev. Dr. O'Brien, the respected parish priest of Kilfinane and Ardpatrick, for the purpose of adopting the necessary means for providing the Very Reverend gentleman and the other clergymen with a suitable residence. A memorial was drawn up and signed by all present.

The Misses Harriet and Georgina Poe, daughters of the late James Poe, Esq., solicitor, and Miss Aylward, pronounced their solemn vows of profession, and received the black veil in the Presentation Convent, Middleton, county Cork. The Bishop of Cloyne, presided, assisted by a large number of clergymen.—*Kilkenny Journal.*

Two hundred and fifty-two Popes have ruled the church up to the present; the first 49 with one exception, are all canonized saints. Many of the remaining 200 are saints also; and others, though not canonized, have passed through life blameless and pure, if not saintly and heroic.

Two young priests from All Hallows' College sailed from Galway, in the Prince Albert. The names of these clergymen are the Rev. Bernard Morris and the Rev. James S. Cotter. They are destined for the Mission of San Francisco, California.

Dr. Manning is preaching in English every Sunday at the church of San Carlo, in the Corso, Rome, to a very numerous Protestant congregation, who crowd to hear the archdeacon expound the motives which induced him to exchange the Anglican for the Roman faith.

The Right Rev. Dr. Flannery, Coadjutor Bishop of Killaloe, conferred the holy order of priesthood, in the chapel of the convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Nenagh, on the Rev. Patrick O'Meara, son of Mr. O'Meara, of Moanfin.

The Rev. Patrick Kearney, jun., has been taken from the Curacy of St. Nicholas West, and appointed as successor to the late lamented Rev. Lawrence Leonard, in the parish of St. Nicholas East.—*Galway Vindicator.*

An aggregate meeting of representatives from the various Catholic Young Men's Societies of Ireland, England, and Scotland will be held in Limerick on the 19th of May next.

The Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry, has proceeded to Cahirciveen to establish a branch of the Christian Brothers' Order in that town.

Domestic.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.—On the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, four young ladies made their solemn profession at the Convent of the Good Shepherd, in Louisville. Having made, with great fidelity and fervor, their two years of noviciate, they cheerfully gave themselves up to the service of God, in holy retirement from the world, by irrevocable vows. That part of the ceremony which consisted in rehearsing the burial service over their prostrate form, was particularly impressive. It indicated that they were henceforth dead to the world, to live only for Christ. Many Protestant ladies were present. The Right Rev. Bishop officiated, and delivered an address suitable to the occasion.—*Louisville Guardian.*

FLORIDA.—Bishop Verot has published a pastoral letter addressed to the faithful under his charge on the subject of abstinence and fasting. He takes a decided stand against the abuses existing in Florida on the plea of their being concessions granted under the old Spanish regime, and he declares that adherence to them is *not a right but a disobedience.* The zeal manifested in this important letter, based as it is upon the kindest parternal solicitude, must be crowned with the completest success, that ere long our brethren there will observe the same customs in this regard that prevail in other portions of the United States.

DEATH OF A CARMELITE NUN.—Sister Agnes of the Presentation died in the Carmelite Convent, Baltimore, on the 23d ult., aged 80 years. Her family name was Elizabeth Harriet Boarman, which indicates that she was a descendant of the old stock of Maryland Catholics. For 62 years she was an edifying member of her religious order, practising the mortifications and devotions of her state of life in an exemplary manner, and leaving us the assurance of a well-grounded hope that she has gone to receive the reward of the "good and faithful servant."—*Mirror.*

The time for performing the Easter duty, in the Diocese of Pittsburgh, extends from Passion Sunday to the second Sunday after Easter inclusively, wherever Divine Service is held every Sunday. Elsewhere, the time may be extended, according to the discretion of the Pastor, from the first Sunday in Lent to Trinity Sunday. The same rules and dispensations are to be observed by the faithful of the Diocese of Erie, as we are requested by the Bishop to state.—*Pittsburgh Catholic.*

Three Franciscan Sisters, from Aix la Chapelle, Prussia, arrived in Cincinnati, to join the community on Fourth street. They were accompanied by a respected secular clergyman, Rev. Mr. Niederkorn, of Luxemburgh. Rev. Nicholas Wachter has returned from the Tyrol. He is stationed at St. John's, Cincinnati.

On the 14th ult., at Fort Deposit, Caroline Gisler, hitherto a Lutheran, was received into the Catholic Church by Rev. Michael O'Reilly, who has charge of that mission.

A new bell for the Cathedral in Wheeling, Va., has been received. It is a monster of its kind, weighing 3,400 pounds.

We are pleased to learn that a new Catholic Church is about being erected at Appleton, Wisconsin.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT.

DIOCESE OF NEW YORK.

The following are the regulations for Lent for the present year:

1. All the "week days" of Lent, from Ash Wednesday till Easter Sunday, are fast days of precept, on one meal, with the allowance of a moderate collation.

2 The precept of fasting implies also that of abstinence from the use of flesh meat. But, by *dispensation*, the use of flesh meat is allowed in this diocese, at the principal meal on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays of Lent, from the first Sunday until Palm Sunday.

3 The use of flesh meat is not allowed on Thursday next after Ash Wednesday.

4. The abstinence from flesh meat on Palm Sunday, which has hitherto been observed in this diocese, is dispensed with; also on the following Tuesday, although in Holy Week the faithful are allowed, by *dispensation*, to use flesh meat at the principal meal.

5. There is neither fast nor abstinence to be observed on Sundays of Lent.

6. It is not allowed to use fish with flesh meat at the same meal.

7. There is no prohibition to use eggs, butter or cheese, provided the rules of quantity prescribed by the fast be complied with.

8. The Church excuses from the obligation of fasting (but not of abstinence from flesh meat, except in special cases of sickness or the like) the following classes of persons: 1st, the infirm; 2d, those whose duties are of an exhausting or laborious character; 3d, persons who are only attaining their growth; 4th, women in pregnancy, or nursing infants; 5th, those who are enfeebled by old age.

But these persons should be persuaded on just grounds that they are entitled to exemption from the precept—so that their not observing it may give no offence to their own consciences, nor scandal to their neighbor. For this purpose, if they have any doubt, they will do well to consult their spiritual director, or their physician. They should, however, cherish the *interior spirit* of this holy season, the same as if they were able to comply with the exterior observance of fasting and mortification, a spirit of sorrow and compunction for sin, a spirit of prayer and recollection. This is the duty of *all*, and without this the fast itself would be rejected by God.

The public religious exercises during Lent, in the churches of the city, to commence each evening at seven o'clock, will be:

On Monday, in the Church of the Nativity and Assumption (German).

On Tuesday, in St. James', St. Joseph's, St. Vincent de Paul's (French), and Holy Cross.

On Wednesday, at St. Peter's, Most Holy Redeemer's (German), St. Francis Assisium, St. Francis Xavier's, St. Anne's, St. Michael's, and Annunciation, Manhattanville.

On Thursday, in the Cathedral, St. Andrew's, St. Stephen's, St. Columba's, St. Bridget's, St. Alphonsus, and St. Lawrence, Yorkville.

On Friday, in St. Mary's, Transfiguration, St. Nicholas, Most Holy Redeemer, Immaculate Conception B. V. M., and St. Boniface (German).

By order of the Most Rev. Archbishop.

F. MCNEIRNY, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24, 1859.

DIOCESE OF NEWARK.

Ash Wednesday, the first day of Lent, will fall, in this year, on the 9th day of March.

1. Every day during Lent, except Sunday, is a day of fast on one meal, which should not be taken before midday, with the allowance of a moderate collation in the evening.

2. The precept of fasting implies also that of abstinence from the use of flesh meat, but by *dispensation*, the use of flesh meat is allowed in this diocese at every meal on Sunday, and at the principal meal on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays of Lent, except the Thursday after Ash Wednesday, and Holy Thursday.

3. There is no prohibition to use eggs, butter, or cheese, provided the rules of quantity prescribed by the fast be complied with. Fish is not to be used at the same meals at which flesh meat is allowed. Butter, or, if necessary, lard may be used in dressing fish or vegetables.

4. All persons over seven years of age are bound to abstain from the use of flesh meat, and all over twenty-one to fast according to the above regulation, unless there be a legitimate cause of exemption. The Church excuses from the obligation of fasting, but not from that of abstinence from flesh meat, except in special cases of sickness or the like, the following classes of persons: 1st, the infirm; 2d, those whose duties are of an exhausting or laborious character; 3d, women in pregnancy, or nursing infants; 4th, those who are enfeebled by old age. In case of doubt in regard to any of the above exemptions, recourse must be had to one's spiritual director, or physician.

All alike, however, should enter into the spirit of this holy season, which is, in a special manner, a time of prayer and sorrow for sin, of almsgiving, and mortification.

By order of the Right Rev. Bishop,

GEORGE H. DOANE Secretary.

BISHOP'S HOUSE, Newark, Feb. 21, 1859.

PRESENTATION OF A TESTIMONIAL.—A number of the friends of Captain Halpin, of the Galway steamship *Circassian*, presented that gentleman with a silver speaking trumpet on board his vessel now lying at this port, on the evening of Thursday last. The trumpet which is massive and tastefully finished, bears the following inscription: "Presented to Captain Robert C. Halpin, of the steamship *Circassian*, by a few of the citizens of New York, friends of the Galway line, as a token of their appreciation of the management of his ship during her late tempestuous voyage. February, 1859." Captain Halpin is an able and energetic officer, and well worthy of the kindest appreciation.

IRISH DEATHS.

January 20, Mr Edward Madden, of 13 Upper Kevin street, Dublin, aged 84.

January 26, at his residence, Quin's lane, of disease of the heart, Mr. Nicholas Newman, aged 30

January 29 at his residence, Claremount, Sandymount Robert Lovely, aged 60 years.

January 29, in Lower Dorset street, Mr. Francis Scanlan, formerly of Galway.

January 29, at his residence 62 Upper Dorset street, aged 44 years, Mr Thomas Barry.

On the 1st February, at Whitworth Place, Drumcondra, of lung disease, accelerated by measles, Justus Porter, son of Joshua Porter Conway, of Dublin, aged 22 years.

February 1, at 48 Summer hill, Catherine, the beloved wife of John D'Alton, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

November 23, at Aliwal, South Africa, Wm Fisher, late of Dublin, aged 33 years, son of Benjamin C. Fisher, Mount Tallant House, Roundtown, late of the city of Limerick

January 28 at Tullyallen, county Louth, J. Sullivan.

At Carrick-on-Suir, Mr. Michael Ryan, late of New street. A solemn Office and High Mass was celebrated for the repose of the soul of deceased in the parish church

At Carrick-on-Suir, Mr. Michael Meagher, of the Main street, chandler and tobacco manufacturer.

At 37 Tomb street, Belfast, Mr. John Finlay, aged 70 years.

At Edinburgh, Miss Elizabeth Pinkerton, of Belfast.

At Crossgar, near Dromara, Mr. David Hamilton, aged 56 years.

On the 28th January, Henrietta, wife of Mr. Samuel Woods, woollendraper, Banbridge, aged 27 years.

In Mary street, Limerick, Mrs. O'Brien, relict of the late Mr. O'Brien.

In Adare, Limerick, of croup, Anthony Ball, only son of Thomas Ball

NEW YORK MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—The market was active and firmer for medium grades, while all kinds were steady and in good demand, with some sales for export.

Superfine State	$5 30@$5 50
Extra State do	6 0 @ 6 10
Common to good Western	5 45@ 5 65
Extra Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio	6 10@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	6 65@ 8 00
Canadian extra	6 75@ 7 25
Rye flour	3 75@ 4 30
Corn meal	3 75@ 4 25

Rye was quiet at 82@86c. The sales of barley embraced about 10,000 bushels on private terms. Oats were in fair request at 56@57c. for State, and at 60@63c for Western and Canadian. The exports of flour and grain from New York, for the week ending Feb. 22, were 12,785 bbls. flour; to British provinces and other places, 2,433 bushels corn.

COFFEE—The transactions were moderate, and embraced about 175 bags Laguayra, part at 12¼c.; Maracaibo at 11¾@12c; Porto Rico at 11¼c.; Java at 15c., and Jamaica at private terms.

COTTON The foreign news by the Canada advising the advance of about ⅛c. ₰ lb in Liverpool had the effect of imparting more activity and firmness to our market, the sales closing at an improvement of ¼@⅜c. ₰ lb. above the lowest point on the sales of the week.

HIDES—The demand has been unusually active during the week and prices on all descriptions have advanced slightly. Holders are firm in their views. The receipts continue light, which have reduced the stock. The sales were: Orinoco, 24c., 6 months; Rio Grande, at 26½c. 8 months; Mazatlan, at 24c., 6 months; Maracaibo, at 22¼@23c., 6 months; Vera Cruz, at private terms; and San Juan, at 22½c., 6 months.

HOPS were firm; for new 12c., and 18c. for good to prime.

LEATHER—The demand has been good and prices are firm. The stock is becoming much reduced.

LIME was steady, with moderate sales at 75c. for common, and lump at $1.

PROVISIONS—Pork—The market was less buoyant, while the sales embraced about 500 bbls., including new mess at $18 25, and old do at $17 75; clear mess at $20 25@$20 50, and prime at $13 25. Beef was in good demand and firmer, with sales of 750 bbls., including country prime at $6 75@$7 37½; country mess at $9@$9 50; repacked Western at $9@$11, and extra do. at $12@$12 50.

SUGARS were quiet, sales having reached only about 150@200 hhds New Orleans, at 7¼@7¾c.

TOBACCO is in moderate request; prices without change. The sales embraced Kentucky at 8¾@11c.; Havana at 28@34c.; Seedleaf at 7@10c., and Florida at 9@20c.

WHISKEY—The sales embraced about 400 bbls., at 27@27½c., chiefly at the latter figure.

IRISH CITIES—DERRY.

"THE MAIDEN ON HER THRONE."

The most northern city of Ulster is the ancient one of Derry. Once it was the stronghold of Orangeism. Now it is a rising *Irish* town, with two-thirds or more of its population Catholic, and with one of the finest Catholic Cathedrals in Ireland crowning its hill-side. The Maiden City has many points of attraction for Irish naturalists. The rural population who "feed" and recruit its numbers are of the oldest Celtic tribes, the men of Innishowen, and of the olden lands of Tyrconnell and Tyrowen. Let us take a peep at it to-day.

DERRY'S "PILLAR LIFTS ITS HEAD AND LIES."

This is Foyle street, which may be said to bear the same relative position, as regards the "lie" of the river, as the Strand of London does to the Thames. The continuation of it, too, is appropriately called the Strand. It is the great commercial thoroughfare of the town. Here are the grain stores, flax and linen stores, steam-packet and emigration offices, provision shops, hotels taverns, and all the accompaniments of prosperous trade. This passage on the left, dividing the row of shops, and leading up with a flight of steps, is a convenient ascent to the walls. Up we go, and now we stand upon the summit of the walls. Yes, though these trim houses, with their scrupulously clean doorsteps, and shining brass knockers, crowd upon us now, and make it difficult to believe this was ever a "wall," warders and sentries once paraded here, and through these embrasures the cannon belched fire from their iron mouths. Look down on the left—see we are walking over an archway, through which these passengers, in carriage and on foot, pass from the street below. A strong gate once creaked on its iron hinges here, and shut out the troublesome clansmen of the O'Dougherty and the O'Neil. Here is the Butcher's gate and the Bishop's gate. Here is that noisy termigant, Roaring Meg herself, whose bark, we should suspect, was much worse than her bite. Look out there, where the road sweeps down, and the hill rises beyond—it was there the cowardly English king, one of that graceless brood for which so much of our fine old Celtic blood was so thanklessly shed, stood with his ill-provisioned, though brave little army. It was where we stand that Walker blustered a good deal in his time, and over yonder he hid himself behind an old house, when he boasted he he had faced the outposts of the Irish. And look up there, where he stands on the top of that tall pillar—that same loud-talking Walker, like many another impudent sham in this world—ugly birds strutting in the plumage stolen from their more goodly fellows. Up there on the right the 'prentice boys are yearly in the habit of hanging the effigy of poor Lundy, whose reproach of their cowardice *the brave defenders* never forgave. When the ten thousand armed men remained cooped up within these walls, Lundy, like an honest soldier, asked them to go out and fight the enemy. They had not the "pluck" to fight, and they repaid the blunt Colonel's taunt at their cowardice by howling him down as a traitor. Lundy defied them, and challenged a parliamentary inquiry, offering to prove that his accusers were cravens, and that he had done his duty. But Walker and his backers backed out of the affair; and mark the justice of history; the image of the noisy, impudent braggart (for such is the real character of Walker) stands on that tall pillar, and the effigy of the honest soldier is annually burned amid shouts and derision by an ignorant and fanatic crowd.

THE "DEFENDER'S" SWORD.

We stand at the foot of Walker's pillar, and, as we look up at the top where the doughty individual is standing, we notice that his arm is stretched out as if he were grasping the air; and we naturally ask why he is in that comical attitude with his hand clenched upon nothing at all. But the difficulty is explained, when we learn that there was once a sword in the now empty hand—a sword brandished in a very martial and threatening attitude, too, over the "humble home" of a poor Papist who lived below. And about that same sword a curious story is told. On the very day on which the announcement that Daniel O'Connell had been elected as member of parliament by the men of Clare, the huge sword dropped out of the iron-rusted hand of Walker's statue, and fell thundering to the ground. An old man, with an ass and cart, was passing under at the time, and the sword fell on his cart, and cut the shaft in two. The event was quite in keeping with the career of the owner of the weapon; no more blood was shed by it at that startling moment than was ever shed by the boastful, but not over-valiant, Walker, in his lifetime. The sword fell, however, before the door of the poor "Papist," who immediately picked it up, and the *interesting* relic was never seen after. The corporation sent a special deputation, consisting of the mayor and one or two wise and loyal councillors, to wait on the finder, and request him to give it up. He replied that he would when the owner would come down to claim it. The owner has not yet come down, and the sword, accordingly, has never been restored.

A BLOW UP—ROARING MEG.

Thoughtless urchins, with that contempt for the venerable character of Roaring Meg which reckless youth shows to all things, however great, have been in the habit of forcing all sorts of incongruous rubbish down the throats of the old cannons. The result is, that, for all martial purposes, they are as useless as the town-pump. A story is told of a shocking circumstance which seems to have been caused by something of this kind. There was a sturdy loyal individual, remarkable for his prejudice against "brass money and wooden shoes," and his veneration for the "glorious, pious, and immortal memory," who annually loaded these cannons and fired them off on the anniversary of the siege. He took the highest delight in this occupation; and being of a facetious and eccentric turn, invested the act with an air of seriocomic ceremonial. He usually described himself, to a sympathizing and admiring audience, while ramming in the wadding, as stuffing the cannon with popes, bishops, and priests, and blowing them all to a certain unmentionable place. One anniversary some of the malignants had been after meddling dangerously with the cannon. But the drunken gunner, ignorant of danger, put in his powder and wadding, loading away, as heretofore, with the pope and whole college of cardinals, and spicing his accustomed orations with blasphemous allusions to the Virgin Mary, when suddenly, as he put the match to the touch-hole, the cannon burst with a terrific crash, wounding and maiming numbers, and blowing the immortal part of the unfortunate wretch who fired it to —— God knows where.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

Besides the large and capacious "old chapel," the Catholics of Derry are building that glorious Gothic church on the hill beyond, already referred to. The architect is Mr. M'Carthy, the Pugin of Ireland. When completely finished, it will be incomparably the most beautiful and attractively architectural object in the whole city. Close by the church is a large and commodious school-house. This structure has been erected for the Christian Brothers, a number of whom have undertaken to conduct the schools there for the education of the poorer portion of the Catholic population, under the supervision of the bishop. Anything more admirable than the system of education pursued by this noble lay order we never witnessed. The discipline and cleanliness of the pupils are almost a miracle. Even the "Anglo-Saxon" government itself has borne testimony that wherever the Christian Brothers are, there will be found religion, morality, and education widely spreading their roots. To some of the most neglected parts of Ireland, they have brought inestimable blessings; and Derry may consider itself most fortunate in having such guides to train and educate its poor.

THE SISTERS OF MERCY.

Derry has another invaluable possession which we should not pass unmentioned; a convent of the Sisters of Mercy. None can know what a treasure these sainted women are to a community except those who have, as we have, seen them in their holy mission of love and mercy—seen them in the lonely hovel of the poor and friendless, in the hour of plague, in the home of famine, comforting the sorrowful, tending the sick, pouring the balm of religious consolation into the hearts of the dying. Whoso has seen them thus, in places and at times, where the boldest and most benevolent shrink back in terror, can guess what a blessing and a treasure they are to the poor and the lowly. Derry has few things to be more rejoiced at than the presence of the Sisters of Mercy.—*Abridged from the Irishman.*

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

FRANCE.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE—THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.—The French Legislature opened on the 7th of Feb., when the Emperor delivered his expected speech. Its tone was pacific in the extreme, yet, strange to say, this did not allay the popular ferment, and the Paris Bourse, which prior to its delivery was buoyant and active, subsequently declined. The same decline took place in the London Money Market. We give the Emperor's speech which commenced by referring to the existing agitation, stating that it was excited without any apparent and imminent danger, and after expressing regret at the disquietude, and pointing to his peaceful policy as a proof of his moderation, he proceeded as follows: "To-day it is my duty to explain again to you that which it appears to me you have forgotten. What have ever been my principles? To reassure Europe, to restore France to her true rank among the nations, to cement closely our alliance with England, and to regulate with the Continental Powers of Europe the extent of our relations, according to the conformity of our views and the nature of those relations toward France. It was in that spirit that, on the eve of my third declaration, I made, at Bordeaux, this declaration: 'The Empire is peace.' I was anxious to prove by that expression that, although the heir of Napoleon I. had ascended the throne, he would inaugurate a system which could only be disturbed for the purpose of defending great national interests. With respect to the alliance with England, I have used all my perseverance to consolidate it, and I have found on the other side of the Channel a happy reciprocation of sentiment on the part of the Queen as on the part of all statesmen of every shade of opinion; also to attain that end so valuable to the peace of the world have I thrown aside all opportunities of reviving irritating remembrances of the past, the calumnious attacks dictated by prejudice, even the national antipathies of my own country. This alliance has borne its fruits. Not only have we acquired together a lasting glory in the East, but at the extremity of the world we have just opened an immense empire to the progress of civilization and of the Christian religion. Since the establishment of peace, my relations with Russia have assumed a character of the frankest cordiality, because we are agreed upon all the points in dispute. I am equally justified in congratulating myself on my relations with Prussia, which have never ceased to be animated with mutual good will. The Cabinet of Vienna and that of France, on the contrary, I speak it with regret, have disagreed upon important questions, and it required a most conciliatory spirit to succeed in arranging them. For instance, the reconstruction of the Danubian principalities has not been completed without many difficulties which diminished the full satisfaction of their most legitimate desires, and if I were asked what interest France has in those distant countries, watered by the Danube, I should reply that the interest of France is everywhere where there is a just cause, and where civilization ought to be made to prevail. In this state of things there is nothing extraordinary that France should draw closer to Piedmont, which proved herself so devoted during the war, so faithful to our policy during peace. The happy union of my well-loved cousin Prince Napoleon with the daughter of King Victor Emmanuel is not one of those unusual facts to which some hidden reason must be attributed, but the natural consequence of the community of interests of the two countries, and of the friendship of the two sovereigns."

THE FRENCH ARMY.—The Paris *Constitutionnel* publishes an article on the strategetical strength of Austrian Italy, and on the ability of the French troops to cope with the Austrians in that country. The *Constitutionnel* says that the French army will, on 1st June, number 682 000 men, of whom 497,000 will be regiments for active service. The article concludes thus: "We believe in the maintenance of peace, and only wish to prove that France is not disarmed."

Politicians and statesmen are flattering "le perfide Albion" just now, while the public in general seem, on the contrary, more confirmed than ever in their antipathy for M. de Montalembert's land of liberty. A new piece, represented at one of the theatres on the boulevard, entitled "Le Marechal de Saxe," is applauded every night with enthusiasm. The Battle of Fontenoy, after Vernet's celebrated picture, is represented by the actors. Soldiers in Scotch and English uniforms are there in the crouching attitude they have in the picture, which gives the scene when the battle is won, and prisoners and colors are presented to the King. A few soldiers of the "Irish Brigade" (the officers were all wounded) are among the conquerors; and the French well know how gallantly they fought at the fatal crisis of the glorious struggle, and well may they be grateful, for, but for them—

"Fontenoy—famed Fontenoy had been a Waterloo,
Were not those exiles ready then, fresh, vehement, and true."

A French political offender, exiled to Cayenne, who escaped six months ago, was lately arrested in a coffee-house at Brussels, on the charge of bearing a false name.

A large frigate, to be plated with steel, is in process of construction at Cherbourg.

ENGLAND.

A CURIOUS WEDDING.—A marriage of a very uncommon character was celebrated at the Baptist chapel, Wadhurst. The wedding dresses were of such a peculiar character, particularly the bridegroom's, that all the "matrimonial clothiers" in the kingdom may be challenged that they have never prepared and produced "nuptial dresses" of such texture and adornments. The bridegroom is by profession and practice a sweep, and he was so busily engaged on the morn of his wedding-day that he had no time (and perhaps no inclination) either to wash his person, comb his locks, or change his business dress, so that he was as "black as a sweep," and it is believed that he had left two chimneys undone at a gentleman's house in order that he might not be behind the appointed time. The dress of the bride (Philadelphia Beany, widow) was also very appropriate for the occasion, and resembled in color and tint very much that of the bridegroom, particularly her raven hair, which evidently identified her as being of gipsy extraction.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A SOLDIER AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—Considerable alarm was occasioned at the Bank of England by a loud report of firearms. The guard immediately repaired to the spot, and discovered that the sentinel on duty (Watts of the 1st battalion of Scots Fusilier Guards) had loaded his musket with powder and ball, and placed it to his left side, and discharged it, but fortunately the ball took a slanting direction, passing through his clothes, when it lodged in the door. He was immediately conveyed to the military hospital at the tower of London, where every assistance was rendered. The unfortunate man has lately been very desponding. He was at four battles in the Crimean war for which he received the honorable reward of the silver medal and four clasps. No reason is yet assigned for the suicidal act.

THE ELAND.—The Eland is an animal of the antelope or deer class, a native of the Cape of Good Hope, which attains the size of an ox. It was introduced into England in 1835 by the late Earl of Derby, who left his specimens to the Zoological Gardens. The breed having increased, has been introduced into several noblemen's parks; and Viscount Hill has presented specimens of Eland venison to the Zoological Society. The Society held a banquet to try it characteristically on Friday. It is said to be something between beef and venison, and was highly approved. The animal succeeds so well in England that it is expected Eland venison will become an important and useful addition to the national fare.—*Weekly Register.*

SECRET SERVICE.—From a return lately issued it appears that in the year ended the 31st of March last £41,739 was spent as "secret service" money, £10,000 in "home," and £31,739 in "foreign" service.

A novel salute was recently given to a railroad man in England. He had just been married, and as he returned on the evening train to the city, his fellow-railroaders determined upon giving him and his fair bride a salute. Fifteen or twenty locomotives were brought up standing on a switch at the depot, and as the train bearing the happy pair passed by, the whistle on each locomotive was made to give a simultaneous blast, the like of which was never heard in the vicinity before. The hideous concert would have awakened the seven sleepers, as it did the echoes for miles around, scaring the urbane bridegroom out of his usual serene equanimity.

The death of Mr. Commissioner Phillips is announced. He was called to the Irish bar in 1809, and for the last fourteen years has been a Commissioner in the Insolvent Debtors' Court.

SCOTLAND.

DELICATE OPERATION. — In the theatre of the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, a very unusual and delicate operation was successfully performed by Dr. Lyon, assisted by Dr. Ebenezer Watson. The patient, a man of about fifty, was suffering from cancer in the tongue, and the operation consisted in the excision of a considerable portion of that organ. A few minutes sufficed for the completion of the operation, and the man left the theatre apparently none the worse. This is not the operation which Mr. Syme, of Edinburgh, recently performed twice with a fatal result. He cut out the whole of the tongue, while Dr. Lyon cut out only the diseased portion, which in this case only amounted to fully a third of the whole.

The Catholic Bishop (Gillis) of Edinburgh has presented to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland the pistols of Robert Burns, which were presented sixty-three years ago by the poet to the late Dr. Maxwell, of Dumfries, as the last token of friendship which his poverty then allowed him to bestow.

ITALY.

SARDINIA.—After a stormy discussion, the loan of fifty million livres was voted by the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies, by yeas one hundred and sixteen, nays thirty-five. The following is a summary of Count Cavour's speech respecting the new loan: "Our policy has been at all times national—never of a revolutionary character. Austria has lately assumed a menacing attitude towards us; has increased her military defence at Placen Sea; has collected very large forces on our frontier—therefore, the necessity arises for us to look for the means of defence. Our policy is not defiant. We will not excite war, neither will we lower our voice when Austria arms herself and threatens us.

Very sad accounts come from Nice concerning Alexander de Tocqueville, author of Democracy in America, who is now quite blind and fast declining; his accomplished wife soothed his sickness by reading to him, but she has at last been bereft of voice, and can make herself heard no longer.

It is surmised that His Grace Archbishop Cullen, of Dublin, will be created Cardinal without delay, with a view of taking up his permanent residence in Rome.

The English Prince of Wales is at present in Rome, and has had a formal introduction to the Pope.

DENMARK.

HAMLET'S TOMB.—A recent traveller in Denmark gives the following sketch of his visit to the tomb of a great dramatic notoriety: "A trip from Copenhagen to Elsinore took us through two of those royal residences that are about to pass into other hands, viz.: Fridensborg, about twenty miles from Copenhagen, and Marienlust, at Elsinore. Marienlust is a desolate place in April, but most beautiful when its trees, garden, and statues are decked in summer's garb. Situated on a declivity sloping to the sea, the little chateau looks out upon the clear waters of the Sound, glistening with sharp reflections in the sunlight, and bounded on the horizon by the pleasant hills of the Swedish coast. On one side the stronghold of Kronberg, which defends the passage of the Sound, rears its Elizabethan towers, whilst in the distance behind glistens the white houses of Helmsborg, in Sweden crowned by an ancient tower frowning in dark tones on the surrounding country. Turning for an instant from this brilliant picture, a different one presents itself. In a shady nook, away from the sea, the eye rests on a pleasant grove of trees. There in a sequestered spot, near a brawling limpid stream, stands the tomb of Hamlet. It is a little mound of earth, on the top of which stands a small obelisk. This obelisk, formed of stones neatly superposed, resembles a section of a cone. No inscription breaks the mystery of the place, and the mind wanders undisturbed in Shakspearian dreams, and such reveries as moss and lichen can create. The ghost of the Prince of Denmark has never frightend the peaceful inhabitants of Marienlust, and to this may be ascribed the unbelief of Elsinore gossips, that Hamlet ever lived in aught but the imagination of the best known dramatist."

HOME MISCELLANY.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. — The anniversary of Washington's birthday was celebrated in this city on Tuesday, 22d of February, with considerable enthusiasm. From an early hour in the morning until late at night the streets were thronged with men, women and children, who had sallied forth to witness the military procession. The weather was most propitious, and more favorable than could have been expected at this season of the year. The atmosphere was very clear, and the sun shone brightly all day. So Spring-like was the weather that many gentlemen doffed their overcoats and shawls, and the ladies threw off their fur capes. Broadway was full, the stoops and windows were crowded with persons awaiting the appearance of the military and civic societies. Although the occasion was celebrated enthusiastically, there was no general parade—the various military companies and societies commemorating the day as to themselves seemed meet. In addition to the military we would state that a rabble, few, indeed, in numbers, styling itself the American Protestant Association, composed entirely of American Know-Nothings and Irish Orangemen, were out, and by their general demeanor and repulsively filthy appearance considerably marred the general hilarity, wherever they appeared. Croton water being plenty and soap comparatively cheap, we would recommend these gentlemen a vigorous application of both, before they again venture before the public.

AN EXCITING BEAR RACE.—The passengers on the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, says the Norfolk, Va., *Day Book*, were treated lately with an unusual sight. A gentleman in the cars discovering a wild looking animal a short distance ahead called the attention of the passengers, and it was soon ascertained that a large black bear had taken the track. Bruin was making his way as fast as his clumsy legs would permit, closely pursued by the *iron horse*; occasionally the bear would turn his head, and with an angry growl almost bid defiance, but still the *horse* was gaining, and it became evident that one of two things must occur; either the bear must leave the track or be run down. The speed was slackened, and for full five minutes the bear continued its course, when finally instinct dictated a crossing, and jumping upon a log it soon crossed the ditch and made its way up a large cypress tree. Bruin now felt its security, and as the train passed its ivory glistened in the sunshine, as if to say, "you may be good in your place, but you can't climb a tree." The bear was of a very dark brown or black species, and was judged to weigh about three hundred pounds. The incident afforded quite a pleasing episode to the passengers. No doubt it was one of the inhabitants of the Dismal Swamp, and we believe it was the first animal of the kind seen on the N. and P. Railroad.

IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES.—A document of considerable interest, being a complete synopsis of the immigration report for 1858, has been transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of State. From this return, it appears that the total number of immigrants last year was 144 352, of whom 89,648 were males and 54,704 females. Out of this aggregate, 140 511 are set down as settlers, in the United States, leaving only 3,741 for other destinations. Of the nations which furnish the largest proportion of immigrants, Germany figures for 42,291 and Ireland for 26,873. China, curious to say, comes next after Great Britain in the proportion which she contributes—the number of emigrants from that country being set down at 4,808, of whom 320 are females. In the occupations, we find 10,217 merchants for 250 clerks, and 20,600 farmers for 23,317 laborers—the aggregate of the arrivals for 1858 amounts to only a little more than one half of the immigration for each of the previous three years, and to only about a third of 1851, '52, '53, '54. Taking the period embraced between September 30, 1843, and December 31, 1858, there have been added to the population of the United States from foreign sources, during those fifteen years, about 4,051,670 human beings, of whom 2,432,829 are males.

STAGE "FOOTLIGHTS."—It is not improbable that after a few more valuable lives have been sacrificed by agonizing deaths to their culpable neglect, theatrical managers will use the precaution of guarding the footlights of the stage with such wire screens as will preclude the possibility of any article of dress coming in contact with the flames. In European cities, this precaution is legally compelled under penalty, and were it so in this country, the press would be deprived of the startling items of intelligence as to the burning to death of actressees of more or less note which it has to chronicle almost every season. The footlights of our theatres are not guarded, and auditors are frequently startled by the imminent danger in which actresses or dancers, wearing light flowing garments, are placed by approaching them so nearly that the inflammable fabrics are almost in contact with the flame.—*N. O. Crescent.*

THE IRISH LANGUAGE.—We find the following paragraph in the Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer:* "The citizens who understood this beautiful language were treated to an excellent address in the Irish tongue, at the Catholic Church, in this city. The speaker was the Rev. Mr. Power, of the county Cork, Ireland, who is now on a mission to the United States for the purpose of raising funds to complete a Church in his native place. It was something truly novel to listen to the reverend gentleman

DISOBEYING THE RULES OF CONGRESS.—A young lady and gentleman, apparently from the country, recently possessed themselves of front seats in the ladies' gallery of the House of Representatives, in Washington, and soon became engaged in the pleasing recreation of hugging and kissing in the most amatory possible style. They appeared to be adepts at that sort of pastime, but were unconscious that the gaze of a crowded gallery, and of many Members on the floor below, was attracted by their loving *tete-a-tete.* The Doorkeeper, grave man, sent a polite note to the young gent, informing him that it was *against the rules of the House* to do courting in the Halls of National Legislation! It was only at this time that the couple discovered that they had been observed, and they desisted, doubtless, only to renew their mutual attentions with more ardor in another spot.

MORALITY OF TORONTO.—The city of Toronto Grand Jury sets forth the following array of facts: "The Jury can hardly find terms in which to convey their strong feelings of alarm at the increase of taverns and saloons, and the corresponding increase of intoxication. In the year 1852, with a population of 30,000, the city had not then within its limits 100 licensed houses of entertainment; while in 1858, with a population of 50,000 or 55,000, the city had not less than 460 taverns and saloons. Some of these are, no doubt, properly conducted; but the Jury cannot arrive at any other conclusion than that too many of them are open at all hours, to receive all kinds of characters to indulge in drink. A large proportion of the criminal business of the whole province may be traced to inebriation."

THE BAR AT THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI. New Orleans papers state that the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi river is now in a worse condition than it has been for years. A considerable fleet of vessels lie at that point, unable to get in or out of the river, and many of them hard aground. The only practicable plan for keeping the passes open to vessels is believed to be by dredging, and this has been practised for years past with tolerable success. The continuance of this obstruction must greatly damage the commercial interests and prosperity of New Orleans, to say nothing of detriment to business to other ports. The New Orleans Chamber of Commerce have taken measures to remove the difficulty, if possible, and will apply to Congress for aid.

LOOK OUT FOR THE CAT.—Parents, look out for the cat. The Galesburgh (Ill.) *Democrat* mentions the following narrow escape of a child: "A small girl, seven or eight years old, on the night of the 27th ult., came pretty near losing her life by a cat. Her mother heard a strange noise which awakened her, she hastened to the bed where the child was lying, and found the cat lying with her mouth close to the child's mouth. At first they took the child to be dead, but they soon perceived it seemed to catch breath occasionally. After two or three hours she was restored to consciousness, but has been very stupid and unwell since. Parents should beware how they trust their cats to sleep with their children."

THE CUBAN QUESTION.—The Senate, on the 22d ult., postponed the $30,000,000 for Cuba Bill by the close vote of 33 to 32—every Senator present and voting but Mr. Sumner. Mr. Slidell intimated that he should consider such a vote equivalent to a declaration of hostility to the bill, as in fact it is. Congress will appropriate no $30,000,000 toward the acquisition of Cuba till it sees where the money to pay current expenses is to come from. Reports from Washington persist in asserting that the President will veto the Agricultural Colleges Bill; and that, should the Homestead Bill pass, he will veto that also. But his friends are confident of their ability to strangle the latter in the Senate.

WHITE BIRDS.—White partridges from the North have appeared about Quebec, Canada, since the extreme cold weather. Their bill differs in shape from that of the brown partridge, and they are also very thickly feathered down to the talons, like "bantams." The Indians say they are plentiful at the Saguenay, this winter, but never before. White is the warmest color for animal or bird. Hence at the North the white polor bear, the white rabbit, the white ermine, in cold weather. Black is the coolest covering in hot climates. Hence the African, the black bear of the Equator.

A RICH EDITOR.—The editor of the *Prairie News,* published at Okalona, Miss., feels rich, and thus lets himself off on somebody who called him poor: "*We Poor?* No sir, not by a jug full, we ain't. Why, we have a good library (made up for the most part of Patent Office reports and Kansas speeches); a double barreled pistol; six suits of clothes; fourteen shirts; a cat; a bull pup; a game rooster; a gold watch; seventy-five cents in clean cash; and no poor kin, and are going to have a pretty wife and—soon as possible, own a town lot!"

AN ANCIENT MONSTER.—The people of South Jersey have recently exhumed from a marl bed the skeleton of an animal, which must have been of the kangaroo species, of monstrous size. Its hind legs must have been several yards long; the entire length of the animal was twenty-five feet. The head was small, and its neck thin; its teeth only two inches long, but numerous, and well set for grinding vegetables.

BANKERS ATTEND.—Across the face of the Prussian bank notes is printed, some fifty times, in very small type, the penalty for counterfeiting, which is from five to fifteen years' imprisonment. Convicted counterfeiters cannot plead ignorance of the law.

A STIRRING APPEAL.—"Gentlemen—we are going to beat the d—d Black Republicans. I am going to work this year. Last year we were licked because I was in jail and could not vote. I was persecuted and kept in jail because I was a Democrat. Gentlemen, the Democratic party is a persecuted party. *Go to all the Jails and State Prisons in the country and you will find nine out of every ten of all the criminals Democrats.* Now, mark what I tell you. I am not in prison this year, and you will see what I can do."

A MAIL ROBBER ARRESTED.—For some weeks past, says the Russelville (Ky.) *Herald,* frequent robberies of the mails on the route between this place and Louisville have occurred. An agent has been on the watch for the guilty person, but did not detect him until within the past few days, when he was found to be the deputy postmaster, at Franklin, a youth by the name of Clark, who has been arrested and taken to Frankfort for trial in the District Court of the United States for the State of Kentucky.

FAT HEIFER.—Mr. Timothy Gooding, of the town of Bristol, N. Y., exhibited lately a heifer four years old, raised on his farm, which deserves a passing notice. She measured 8 feet 2 inches just back of the fore shoulders, 9 feet and 2 inches in the middle, 7 feet 3 inches in length, and 2 feet 5 inches across the hips—weighing 2,000 lbs. She was sold to an Albany butcher, and was shipped on board of the cattle train for that place.

HOW PROTESTANTISM CIVILIZES THE RED MAN.—The Minnesota papers say that the Indians in that part of the country are being rapidly civilized, all those in the neighborhood of the settlements drinking whiskey, chewing tobacco, lying, stealing and swearing equal to white men; and the other day a young squaw committed suicide by hanging herself on a tree, on account of disappointment in love.

WESTERN IMPROVEMENTS. — The Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad is fininised, and the route from St. Louis and St. Joseph, by way of the North Missouri railroad, is opened to the public. The line between the two places is about twenty-four hours. A line of packets is to be established, connecting with the railroad at St. Joseph, and plying to Council Bluff and Nebraska City.

PRETTY GOOD HUNTING.—One of our citizens, says the Gonzales (Texas) *Inquirer,* was in a camp hunt a few days since, on the Neuces, in which he helped to kill thirty-six deer, seventy-five turkeys, three leopard cats, two panthers, one bear, and about two hundred partridges, beside hooking as many trout as they could eat, cutting a bee tree filled with honey, and catching a runaway negro.

BANK DEFALCATION.—A defalcation was discovered lately, in the accounts of the Paying Teller of the Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn, Mr. Field. Mr. F. left the bank on the previous Monday afternoon. His non-appearance at the bank aroused suspicion, and the fraud was discovered. Field was an American. The defalcation amounts to $40,000.

IMPORTANT ENTERPRISE. — An association has been formed for extending our system of expresses to Mexico via Vera Cruz. It will be extended throughout Mexico, connecting at New Orleans with the expresses already established for all parts of the United States, the Island of Cuba, and Europe.

The amount of land in California adapted to agriculture is estimated at nearly 42 millions of acres, and the amount of grazing land at 30 millions. The quantity of land enclosed and actually under cultivation last year was about 750,000 acres, exclusive of more than a million of acres enclosed for grazing. There were 186,464 acres of wheat cultivated last year, producing 3,563,690 bushels—an average of nearly 20 bushels to the acre. Of barley, 237,692 acres were cultivated, producing 5,382,718 bushels. This quantity of barley is actually greater than the amount raised in the whole United States in 1850. It is said to be no extraordinary occurrence for a crop of barley, in California, to average 50 to 75 bushels to the acre. Oats likewise yield wonderfully. The crop last year exceeded 1,300,000 bushels, 44,616 acres having been cultivated. This is an average of 30 bushels to the acre. In some cases, in Del Norte county, for instance, crops averaged 130, and even 150 bushels to the acre. The potato crop last year averaged 92 bushels to the acre, the average yield in Sacramento county having been 230 bushels. About 370 acres of sweet potatoes were cultivated, yielding on an average 160 bushels to the acre.

The Philadelphia Hall of Independence came near being set on fire on the 17th ult., in consequence of the builder of the furnace having conducted the cold air into the hot air chamber of the furnace through a wooden flue. Half the fires which are attributed to incendiarism arise from just such defects in building. Defects of this kind are usually called carelessness in the workmen, but they should be ascribed to ignorance, for carelessness is ignorance. Either the workmen does not know the consequences that will follow from doing his work unadvisedly, or he is not sufficiently intelligent to care. Hence, ignorance is the real cause of the mischief.

It is said that whiskey is selling in the gold regions of Pike's Peak, to the expectant gold diggers, at twelve dollars a gallon. The fact establishes the truth of one of three things: either gold is very plenty, or whiskey is very scarce; or there must be a set of exceedingly thirsty men encamped in those mountain regions.

A sale of rare old books took place in Philadelphia last week. A folio volume containing the "Works of the Long-Mournful and Sorely-Distressed Isaac Pennington," London, 1681, was sold for $5 75. An octavo volume printed by Franklin in 1745, and called "The Art of Preserving the Health," brought $16. Some autographs brought good prices. A letter from General Washington to Colonel Biddell, written at Mount Vernon, six days before the death of the writer, sold for $51; a letter of General Washington to General Knox, 1787, brought $19; a letter of Benjamin Franklin to Mr. Pennington, 1762, $16; William Penn's autograph commanded $14.

Solouque, the deposed Emperor of Hayti, though he resigns an empire, has managed to secure himself from want. Like a prudent monarch, he looked to instability of earthly distinction, and quietly invested two millions and a half dollars in property in Europe. At the breaking out of the revolution he had to leave, which the mob divided among themselves, and a good deal of gold was found in the Empress' and Princess' rooms—the mob took it all. He has a large amount of money and valuables with him.

A Mr. Jackman, who has been confined some fourteen months in the Bangor jail for debt, was recently discharged by his creditor. Jackman complains most bitterly of being turned out of doors during the cold weather, and threatens to bring a suit against his creditor for breach of agreement, as the said creditor had promised him a home for life if he did not pay the debt. The debt has not been paid and Jackman insists upon the agreement being fulfilled.

The receipts of wheat in Milwaukee for the week ending Saturday, the 12th of February, were nearly ninety-four thousand bushels. The sales during the same time amounted to one hundred and fifty thousand bushels. The receipts of flour for the same time were 3 689 bbls.; of wheat, 94 000 bush.; of oats, 12 717 bush.; of corn, 7 464 bush.; of barley, 1,350 bush.; of Rye, 108 bush.; of pork, 728 head.

Mrs. Catherine Judah, who died in the city of New York a few days ago, in her 84th year, was the last member of a once wealthy Jewish family, connected with the great men of the Revolution. The lady was also the last of those elegant girls who, on the afternoon of the memorable day when Washington took leave of the army, received from the illustrious man a parting farewell.

A new pass in the Rocky Mountains has been discovered by Capt. Palliser, commander of a British surveying party. It lies near the 31st degree of longitude, between the head of Kokinkshi river—a fork of the southern branch of Saskatchewan—and Blow river.

A shrewd business man, who takes little interest in politics, is reported to have remarked that the proposition to buy Cuba seemed to him "like an offer to give money that we had not got, for a thing we didn't want, to a nation that wouldn't sell!"

St. Louis despatches, of February 11, state that a fight occurred on the 18th of January, near Chester, Nebraska, between fifteen Pawnee Indians and sixteen white men. Three of the Indians were killed and several wounded.

Among the unmarked graves in the cemetery at Camden, Ark., is that of a brother of the illustrious Henry Clay—his only monument is an oak tree, with the initials of his name rudely carved in its rough bark.

A gentleman rode up to a public house in the country, and asked, "Who is the master of this house?" "I am, sir," replied the landlord; "my wife has been dead about three weeks!"

Some of the Ohio Protestant prints evince decided alarm at the spread of Catholicity in that State, and of what they term "the practical preaching in reference to all that is peculiar to the Romish Church."

The Mayor of Columbus. Ga., has issued orders for the stationing of a policeman at each of the churches, whose business it is to arrest any persons chewing tobacco, or smoking and spitting upon the steps of the church.

An exchange publishes two lines of the great epic upon General Jackson, written by a western bard:

"When you see their eyes glisten, then my men fire!
Were the last dying words of A. Jackson, Esquire."

An unusual number of cattle are changing hands in the West, the farmers being unable to hold their stock longer, owing to the scarcity of fodder.

Many a woman who continually abuses her husband won't let anybody else do it. She thinks it such a luxury that she must needs monopolize it.

The expenses of living in New York are said to be a third higher than in either London or Paris, and they are constantly increasing.

Buffalo is said to be seventeen miles nearer Baltimore than it is to New York, since the direct railway has been completed.

Mr. Baily, the editor of the *National Era,* is about to visit Europe for the recovery of his health.

The last pier of the bridge across the Mississippi at St. Paul has been finished.

God makes many poets, but only gives utterance to a few.

The day on which idle men work and fools reform, is—to-morrow.

The only way for a man to escape being found out, is to pass for what he is.

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D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK TABLET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAR. 5, 1859.

AN ANNIVERSARY PERVERTED.

It is unfortunately no uncommon thing in the present age of the world to see wicked and bigoted men perverting glorious anniversaries and inscribing on their lying standards the names of the great and good. No more striking or audacious example of this perversion can be found than the now annually repeated attempt of the Know-Nothings and the disguised Orange Associations in this city, to metamorphose the birthday of the great patriot, hero, and sage of America, into a rallying day for the intolerant—for those whose every effort is directed towards the subversion of one of the most glorious provisions of the Constitution, and for their worthy compeers, who are banded together in a sworn and secret organization, which finds the sole reason of its existence in demoniac hatred of the religion of a large and daily increasing number of the citizens of this country. How indignant would the immortal WASHINGTON have been had any prophetic friend, during his lifetime, hinted, at a possible future when his memory would be taken under the especial patronage of one party, whose founder was the traitor ARNOLD and another, brought forth, cherished and strengthened by the persecuting spirit of the British Government, from whose dominions on this Continent it sneaked like a thief in the night, muffled and disguised, into the United States!

Crying shame as it is for us to yield up the tomb where the patriot's bones repose as a dead wall for posting the show-bills of quacks of all categories, it is still a greater disgrace to us to allow these native and alien bigots to pollute his memory by seizing on the day which was made glorious by his birth for the special manifestation of their bigoted hate. We felt all this—and every good and intelligent citizen must have felt it as he looked upon the cohorts of intolerance and ignorance as they marched through the city on last Tuesday week. Every good and intelligent citizen who happened to view them must have blushed as he looked at that procession, composed of the dregs of the population, and as he sought in vain for a face in which intelligence was marked, or a head whose conformation indicated that it held anything but blind and ignorant prejudice. He must have felt deeply mortified when he reflected, that the celebration of such an anniversary as the birthday of Washington was abandoned to such a mob. A foreigner who had just arrived during the passage of this procession, would, indeed, have set down the American people at a very low point in the scale of intelligence were he to judge them by the faces which formed the array. We have seen many processions, in our day, both in this country and in Europe, but never did we see any gathering composed of meaner specimens of humanity than the conglomeration of Know-Nothings and Orangemen on the 22d. No ray of intelligence, no smile of geniality, no inspiration of enthusiasm caught from the hallowed occasion, varied the dead, dull fanaticism of their countenances. One saw at a glance that they knew nothing of Washington, that they understood nothing of him, that they cared not for him, thought not of him, that their only impulse was hatred of the Catholic religion. There was one consolation, however, for the intelligent spectator of this patriotic festivity, turned into a Know-Nothing and Orange debauch: the assurance he felt that the beings before him could never effect anything—that there was not a man among them.

As there is said to be in the deepest deep a deeper depth still, so in this abyss of Intolerance is there a lower ledge, and that is found by the disguised Orange Societies who took part in the exercises of the day. The native Know-Nothings openly avow their hostility to Catholics and adopted citizens and show themselves in their true colors. The Orangemen are ashamed or afraid to do so. Since they first crossed the Canadian frontier, armed with a charter of incorporation from the Canadian Grand Lodge, they have never dared to assume their real name and character in public. They have gone through several aliases, beginning with the title of "Bereans," and ending with that of "American (?) Protestant Association." They seek secrecy, indulge in signs and passwords, and never let the light in upon their saturnalia. Bad, bigoted and base as the Know-Nothing faction assuredly is, they are still worse, baser, and, if possible, more bigoted.

We trust that next year the respectable portion of our citizens will rescue the celebration of the birth-anniversary of the Father of his Country from the contamination of the lees of the native and foreign population of our city. The 22d of February should be the counterpart of the Fourth of July, and we trust that we may soon see it so. When the general mass of citizens take measures for making the celebration of Washington's Birthday what it ought to be, and giving it that broad character of patriotism and devotion to the principles for which the First President and the great men who stood around him battled, which properly belongs to it, the Know-Nothings and Orangemen will fly from the manifestation like vermin from a ray of light.

SMITH O'BRIEN IN AMERICA.

We give in another portion of our paper a report of the incidents connected with the landing in this city of WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN. This name requires no introduction to our readers. It is respected and honored by them and by all who respect and honor devoted patriotism, uncompromising fortitude, gentlemanly bearing and dignity, and lofty notions of honor which belong to the brightest days of chivalry. No bolder, more independent or more consistent advocate of liberty, ever stepped upon the free soil of America, and none more rich in the qualities which dignify the man.

The opponents of the policy of Mr. O'Brien and the Young Ireland Party, and even the very enemies of Irishmen and Ireland, have all borne testimony to the noble qualities which adorn his character. His judgment may be called in question, but the sincerity and purity of his patriotism cannot be impugned. In 1848 he risked everything. He left the luxurious comforts of his aristocratic home to roam through Ireland, an outlaw—with a price set upon his head. He left his family, perilled his life and property for the cause of his country's liberty. Of a princely lineage, and brought up among the titled and wealthy, he severed all the ties of rank, and took his stand by the poor man. Success alone was wanting to make him another pattern hero. But in his failure he has lost none of his dignity, and no nobler specimen of a true man stands on American soil today.

Mr. O'Brien's visit to this country is entirely unconnected with any political design; he has come to study Republican institutions in the home of Modern Republicanism. We cordially welcome him among us, and we are sure that every honest Irish and American heart throughout the country joins warmly in that welcome.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO ROME.

So great was the horror of Protestant England at the announcement that the Heir Apparent to the English throne was about to visit the capital of Christianity, that the London *Times* deemed it necessary to allay it by an editorial. The *Times* assured the affrighted Protestants of England that there was no need of alarm on their part; they might sleep in peace undisturbed by the nightmare of a Catholic Prince of Wales returning from the Eternal City. To further ease their minds on the question, a Church-of-England divine was appointed to accompany the young Prince and "superintend his studies."

Now this great fear of a three months' residence under the shadow of St. Peter's is one of the most eloquent acknowledgments of the power of the Catholic religion, that the sturdy Protestants of England could give. Their misgivings show that they feel the weakness of their system and the little hold it has upon the soul. But seeing the present condition of Protestantism in England, when no two of its professors or teachers, hold the same belief or follow the same practices, when that Church by law established is tossed about without rudder or compass on the ocean of uncertainty, it is no wonder that they should feel afraid to trust the eldest son of the Head of their Church and the future Defender of their Faith, in the city of the Supreme Pontiff, to witness the Catholic religion in the fulness of its glory and the greatness of its unity.

Catholic Princes have time and again visited the head-quarters of Protestantism, and their subjects never dreamed of fearing that they would be won from the true faith by a sojourn in London. Indeed they would be inclined to treat any one who would even hint at such an impossible eventuality, as a lunatic. They feel the strength the true faith gives, and whether their Princes visit the great centres of Protestantism, Buddhism, or Fetichism, they are certain that they will come back fortified in their faith by witnessing the aberrations of Error. The only conclusion we can draw from the contrasted action of Catholics and Protestants, under similar circumstances, is, that the former have confidence in their religion and that the latter have none in theirs.

THE TOODLES BILL.—The Thirty Millions Purchase of Cuba Toodles Bill is virtually defunct. Senator Slidell has withdrawn it for the present Session, promising, at the same time, however, that the Senate would have an opportunity of recording their opinion of it next Session. It is already dead as a ducat.

EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE SENATE.—An extraordinary Session of the Senate is called for the 4th of March, to act upon such communications as have been or may be made to it by the Executive.

CROWDED OUT.—The pressure on our space this week has obliged us to give the hospitality of the editorial columns to the narrative of Mr. O'Brien's arrival, and we have consequently been obliged to defer the publication of editorial articles on interesting topics.

LECTURE BY DR. BROWNSON.—A Lecture will be delivered by Dr. Brownson, on Tuesday evening, March 8th, at the Cooper Institute, on "The Church and the Threatened Revolutions in Europe." The Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents.

CATHOLIC SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES.—The last lecture of the above popular course will be delivered by Dr. Ives, at Mozart Hall, 663 Broadway, on next Sunday evening, March 6, at half-past 7. Subject: *The Protestant Claim to the Right of Private Judgment.* Tickets, 25 cts.

[Specially reported for the N. Y. TABLET.]

ARRIVAL OF MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.

PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Soon after the telegraph announcement from St. John's, which we published last week, that Mr. O'Brien was on board the *Prince Albert*, a committee was formed to devise the best means of doing honor to the distinguished visitor. But at the very outset they found a difficulty not easily overcome. It was at once remembered that since his return to Ireland Mr. O'Brien has abstained from all participation in, or acceptance of, public demonstrations of any kind. The Committee, therefore, deemed it the most appropriate course to await Mr. O'Brien's arrival, and defer to his feelings as to what would be to him the most agreeable mode of welcoming him on his arrival in America. It was at the same time resolved to present him with an address, and a deputation was appointed to do so, on board the *Prince Albert* on her arrival in the harbor. Although anxiety for the arrival of the *Pince Albert* had reached its *acme* on Friday morning, she took the watchers by surprise. About nine o'clock she suddenly steamed into port, and in a few moments vast crowds were assembled to welcome the chivalrous and noble-hearted O'Brien. In hot haste the deputation assembled at the Astor House, and, having requested Mr. Meagher to precede them to advertise Mr. O'Brien of their intention to present him with an address, they soon after, on board the steamtug *Dr. Kane*, hove alongside the *Prince Albert* amid a volley of artillery from the Battery. They were received on deck by Mr. O'Brien, to whom they were introduced by Mr. Meagher.

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. O'Brien and the deputation then retired to the state room, a severe snow storm having just begun. Judge O'Connor then addressed Mr. O'Brien on behalf of the deputation. He said:

MR. WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN:—*Sir*—The pleasing duty has been assigned us, in behalf of your many friends in New York, to welcome you, and to express in this informal manner the great pleasure they feel at your arrival in America. We are aware that public manifestations of regard may be unexpected by you, but without interfering with the object of your visit to the United States, we cannot refrain from tendering to you our sincere and respectful homage. We have watched your unflinching adherence to principle, your patient endurance of suffering, your chivalrous efforts substantially to improve and ennoble the political and social condition of your native land. While you were in exile our heartfelt wishes and sympathy were with you. You are now free—free to breathe the pure air of heaven—free to receive the congratulations of the freemen of America. The adverse storm of your political life is over; and, as your voyage across the Atlantic finds a pleasant termination in the safe moorings of our New York bay, so may your useful days henceforth find their reward in the tranquillity of a happy home and country. (Applause.) With a sincere admiration for the qualities which have dignified your character and rendered your name illustrious, we warmly and sincerely welcome you and respectfully request that you will name such early day as may be agreeable to you for the purpose of receiving the congratulations of your friends and the expressions of regard and joy your visit to the United States naturally and unanimously inspires. (Applause.)

MR. O'BRIEN'S SPEECH.

Mr O'Brien replied. He said:

JUDGE O'CONNOR AND GENTLEMEN:—You are quite right in supposing that when I came to the United States I did not come to call forth any demonstration of parade that can be personal to myself. (Cheers) At the same time I don't profess to be indifferent to the kindly feeling manifested by my fellow-countrymen. (Applause.) It will be most pleasing to me to meet on friendly terms and in this informal manner all who desire to make my acquaintance. But I wish it to be distinctly understood that I do not come here with any political object whatever. I come merely for my own gratification and instruction. (Cheers.) During the greater part of my life, and as one who has been long mixed up with political affairs, I have been anxious to study republican institutions in the only country in which they can be studied—in the United States. I wished to study them unbiased by the opinions of others. I have learned to distrust the writings of travellers in America, whose opinions with reference to the United States are too often mixed up with the gall of prejudice. (Renewed applause.) I have, therefore, come to judge, in some measure, of the social progress connected with the institutions of the only country which in modern times owns a Republic rather than a Monarchy, on a superior scale. (Cheers.) I confess I have been most anxious to know how those millions of my countrymen who have been drives amongst you by adverse circumstances, and made this country their home, were situate.

I may have an opportunity of seeing many hundreds of my countrymen, not only in the towns I may pass through, but in the far West, and it will be satisfactory to me to tell my countrymen, when I come home, that I have seen their friends in America. I hope I shall be able to report that their condition and progress are such as will cheer their friends at home. (Loud cheers.) I know I shall find amongst them an undying attachment to the land of their fathers. (Great cheering.) In the presence of my friend Mr. Meagher, I may say I had another object in coming to this country, and that was to see those friends from whom I have been long separated by adverse destiny. In shaking his hand, it is a source of regret to me that he is not in the same position that I occupy, that he cannot return to his own country, and to those friends who admire his genius and respect his character. I regret that he is not at liberty to act under the impulse of his own volition and return home as I can. When I consider the prohibition which excludes him from his country after a lapse of ten years, when the circumstances for which he left it have passed away and are all but forgotten, I think it is unworthy of the British Government. Gentlemen, I own I am not indifferent to the manifestations of feeling which were exhibited to myself in this country when I was similarly circumstanced and in exile, when suffering the privation of a long penal servitude, when I was severed from everything that could make life dear, when confined within a narrow circle, which I could not transgress in the slightest manner without the risk of being imprisoned — at that time the people of the United States, not alone the Irish people here, but likewise native born people of the States, from Baltimore to Boston, and calling upon the late President of the United States to obtain my return to my own country. (Cheers.) Nor am I insensible to the feeling manifested towards me on my return to Europe. I cannot forget the meeting held in the Tabernacle of the leading men of New York. I cannot forget that an address was offered to me, an humble individual, such as has been seldom offered by such a city, as that in which I now stand. (Loud cheering.) Without arrogating to myself any of the claims to public respect attributed to me, I must be forgiven if I entertain a feeling that there is some foundation for them, when I recollect that I have received so many marks of favor from the people of the United States. (Cheers.) I am here in person to acknowledge those expressions of your sympathy. (Applause.) And, gentlemen, although I earnestly desire to avoid as much as possible everything like parade on my behalf, you are at liberty to say to your friends that I accept the kindness which has been offered to me to day. (Cheers.) As regards the future I am very anxious to be present at the meeting of Congress before that body breaks up; and as I understand that it will be closed next week, I propose to leave New York next Sunday or Monday morning, with the view of being in Washington to witness a meeting of a Republican Legislature. From Washington I intend to go to the South. I shall visit Charleston. From thence I don't know what may be my course. I trust to be able to return by the Mississippi, to visit St. Louis, Toronto, Canada, Montreal, Quebec, and return by way of Boston, and I hope to return to New York by the end of May, when I trust to be able to view the scenery and all the objects that are most worthy of interest in the neighborhood of New York. I shall then have an opportunity of improving my acquaintance with the kind friends who surround me, and other gentlemen I have not yet seen. But I wish at the same time to make this a private excursion. I have almost forgotten to say that amongst those matters which induced me to come to America was a desire to visit the natural objects that are worthy of observation, and that are calculated to excite an interest, and no one can enter this beautiful harbor without feelings of admiration. And if there are many such places to be met with in America the traveller would be amply rewarded by an excursion to America.

At the conclusion of Mr. O'Brien's speech he was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering.

In answer to a call of some members of the deputation, Mr. Meagher said that in acknowledging the friendly call made upon him, he should say that he considered he would be guilty of something like a crime were he to interpose any word of his to break the electric communication which bound them together, in the address which they had presented to his esteemed and beloved friend, and the responses which had fallen from him—a communication which at that moment was passing over the length and breadth of this land, which he trusted would prove to their honored guest a most gratifying and exhilarating study. (Applause.)

Mr. O'Brien and his friends then left the *Prince Albert*, and came on shore by the steamtug which conveyed the deputation on board. As they approached the Custom-house pier, the thousands who lined the shore in the neighborhood of Castle Garden, the Battery, &c., gave vent to their welcome in cheers, which must have reminded Mr. O'Brien of the old days in Ireland. The cannon on the Battery and Castle Garden poured forth volley after volley, which, with the protracted cheers that greeted his entrance upon the Custom-house pier, rendered the scene one of the most interesting we have witnessed for many years, and proved to William Smith O Brien that he was one of the most honored and welcome guests which ever placed his foot upon the American shores. Captain Wiley received Mr. O'Brien on behalf of the Custom-house Officers, and Captain McMahon marched in upon the pier at the head of Artillery Company F, Fourth Regiment, accompanied by Gibson's band. He introduced Mr. O'Brien to the military. The band then played the "Exile of Erin," and every person present seemed deeply affected by the touching air. Mr. O'Brien then addressed the military. He said:

GENTLEMEN:—Really I should be guilty of intrusion if I were to take every opportunity that presented itself of addressing the friends that surround me on this occasion. But I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without tendering to you my best acknowledgments for the very great kindness which you have manifested to me. Nor can I see even a few of my countrymen under arms, without calling to mind an expression made use of by one of the Monarchs of Europe after the battle of Fontenoy, "How much do I curse those laws that have made such soldiers my enemies." (Applause.) Whilst I congratulate this great republic on having armed so many of my countrymen in defence of its institutions, I cannot help execrating the policy that has made them aliens to their native land. (Cheers.) Though an Irishman can never forget his native land, and can never be an enemy to his own country, I cannot help feeling that the policy which has made such men aliens to their country is a policy which the British Government may some day have reason to deplore. (Enthusiastic cheering.)

Mr. O'Brien was then shaken by the hand of each soldier as he filed past him. The distinguished visitor, accompanied by his friends, at length managed, with the greatest difficulty, to get into a carriage, which, amid deafening cheers, drove off to the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE SERENADE.

On Saturday Mr. O'Brien was visited at his hotel by a large number of citizens, and he paid many visits in the course of the day. Ten o'clock in the evening was appointed as the hour to serenade Mr. O'Brien, but long before that hour thousands had assembled in the neighborhood, notwithstanding the snow storm which prevailed. At half-past ten o'clock a dense mass of people had collected before the St. Nicholas, and the numbers present were estimated at between seven and eight thousand. Dodworth's band sent forth its animating strains, and after it had given "Hail to the Chief," Mr. O'Brien made his appearance on the balcony, which was the signal for a tremendous burst of applause, which was renewed again and again. Mr. O'Brien said:

My friends—(loud cheers)—I saw in a New York newspaper this morning that my voice was low. I am painfully made to feel that it is too low to make itself heard by the immense crowd assembled here to-night. (Great cheering.) But although my voice be weak and my powers of eloquence be inadequate to express the feelings which I entertain to-night upon being greeted by you with so affectionate a welcome, I can assure you that my heart is not wanting in sentiments appropriate to the occasion. (Cheers). I confess that I little expected to have been thus received in a land of which the vast majority of the people are to me comparatively strangers. But of my own countrymen who might be expected to remember some of the antecedent circumstances of my life, is not at all surprising. (Cheers). I am happy to say that by native born Americans as well as by those I have had the pleasure of meeting in Ireland, I have been received with an enthusiasm which I did not deserve. (Cheers and cries of "you do, you do.") As regards the natives of America it cost me nothing to express to them the deep sentiments of admiration which I entertain, and have entertained, for their country since my boyhood. Amongst the earliest impressions formed upon my mind was respect for that illustrious man, who was not of this country alone, but was a type of moral excellence and military glory throughout the world—I mean the illustrious George Washington. (Great cheering.) From my infancy, too, I have learned to admire the struggle that was carried on by the natives of America in defence of their rights as the noblest vindication of the principles of freedom in the history of mankind. I have learned also to admire the profound wisdom of those great men who framed the Constitution of this country. Considering the situation and circumstances of the people of America, in every way, I have no hesitation in saying that it was impossible to have framed a Constitution more in accordance with the requirements of the people. So much for the native Americans. Such were my feelings towards America when I looked upon this as upon any other foreign land. But since then it has become the refuge and home of the Irish, and, I believe there are at present as many Irish people by birth or race in America as there are in Ireland itself. I cannot forget that at the time of Ireland's greatest calamity, brought on by what I cannot help designating British misrule, when the Irish people fled from their own country, that they were received with open arms in this great Republic. (Great cheering.) I felt at that time gratitude for the generosity which they exhibited. I will not contrast it with the influences which forced so many of my fellow-countrymen to emigrate. And I trust that among you, my fellow-countrymen—for I believe the vast assemblage before me is principally composed of Irishmen—that the sentiment of gratitude to America will never be effaced from your bosoms. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, allow me to say to you, that in being introduced for the first time to this magnificent city—a city which may rival the most splendid capitals in Europe, if it does not surpass them—I have travelled over every capital in Europe, and I have seen nothing to exceed this great city. It gives me the greatest pleasure to learn from friends who are well acquainted with all classes here, that the Irish occupy here a position which commands the respect of all that are acquainted with them. (Cheers.) Amongst the most wealthy merchants in New York many are Irish. Amongst the leading manufacturers many are Irish. Amongst the most successful lawyers many are Irish. Amongst those who are engaged in the management of stores many are Irish. (Cheers.) And let me not forget that in descending to those classes, that have not been hitherto endowed with the world's wealth, that they have at least contributed to the greatness and glory of this republic by the vigor of their arms. (Cheers). It will be a source of unmixed satisfaction to me to be able to report in my return home that amongst the population of New York I have found the Irish, including the most humble, respected as an element of that great society amongst which it has found itself placed. Well, gentlemen, such being your position here, you must feel that responsible duties attach to it, and that as you have received a shelter and home in this great City and this great State, an opportunity afforded you of achieving wealth and position here, you will cherish towards America an attachment and a fealty which a wiser and more beneficent policy should have directed to the government of your native land. I will say to you and to the Irish people here, that they will not forget that they are a minority in the great American people, and that they will be careful not to excite anything like jealousy amongst the natives of America. Preserve this course and sustain the republic with a firm allegiance, second only to that which you owe to the land of your fathers. (Cheers.) Then the statesmen, politicians, and thinkers of America will feel that there is no element in the mixed population of this great country more important than the Celtic element. (Renewed cheering.) Gentlemen, I do not come here to speak of myself. Too much has been already said in reference to me, (cries of "no, no,") but I cannot deprecate any exhibition of feeling which indicates a continued attachment to our own dear old land. (Rapturous cheering.) And, now, since you have been so kind as to give a cheer in honor of your fellow-countryman, I shall ask you first to give a cheer in honor of your dear old country, (great cheering,) and next in honor of the United States. Mr. O'Brien retired amid the most enthusiastic applause, which was several times renewed.

Mr. Meagher was called upon to address the meeting, but he did not come forward, and the proceedings terminated, the vast assemblage retiring in the best order.

Mr. O'Brien left town on Sunday evening by the 6 o'clock train for Washington.

OUR PRESENT ISSUE.—We would respectfully call the attention of our readers to the varied mass of interesting matter which we present them this week. We think we may safely say, that no other weekly paper in the country presents its subscribers with a richer or more comprehensive table of contents.

LECTURE AT THE CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION.—A Lecture will be delivered in the Church of the Transfiguration, corner of Mott and Park streets, on Sunday evening, March 6th, at half-past 7 o'clock, by Very Rev. J. Donovan, D. D., on the necessity of combining a religious with a literary education. The tickets are at the moderate price of 25 cents, and the proceeds will be devoted to the benefit of the poor under the charge of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. The crowd which thronged St. Peter's on last Sunday evening when Dr. Donovan lectured for the same beneficent object, promises well for the coming Lecture.

AID FOR THE MAGDALEN ASYLUM.—The Young Friends of Ireland will give a Grand Soiree at Niblo's Saloon, on St. Patrick's Night, (Thursday, March 17th, 1859,) the proceeds to be devoted to the benefit of the Magdalen Asylum. Owing to the necessities of the institution, and the great object it has in view, and believing that our national anniversary could not be commemorated in a more appropriate manner than in aiding an institution which has for its object such noble aims, we therefore call on all the patriotic, the charitable, and the humane, to assist, by their presence on this occasion, this most worthy object. Tickets $2. For sale at the Catholic Bookstores.

DENIS MCCARTIE, President.
EDWARD MILLS, Secretary. feb12 6t

AN OPENING.—Mr. James McGee, one of the TABLET'S energetic Agents, has opened a store for the sale of Catholic Books, Periodicals, &c., at No. 260 West Thirty-first street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, opposite St. Michael's Church. Such a store was a want in that portion of the city, and the Catholics resident there could not better dispose of their patronage than by according it to Mr. McGee.

TO ALL WHO HAVE FRIENDS IN IRELAND.—We recommend the report of W. S. O'Brien's reception and of the serenade on Saturday evening to all who intend sending accounts of these events to their friends in Europe. Mr. O'Brien's speeches have been fully and correctly reported for the TABLET, by a reporter especially engaged for the occasion.

MR. FERGUSON'S CONCERTS.—We would remind the amateurs of the Irish Muse, that Mr. Ferguson, the admirable performer on the Irish Harmonic Union Pipes, gives two concerts at Hope Chapel on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of the present week. Mr. F. will be assisted on both occasions by several artists of merit.

The new Catholic Bookstore, established by Mr. P. Kelly, in Hartford, Conn., will be found a convenient and appropriate place for Catholics and heads of families, in that city and neighborhood, to make purchases. Mr. Kelly's advertisement will be found on our fifteenth page.

It will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere that there will be a Ladies' Fair opened on the 1st of March, in the schoolrooms attached to St Peter's Church, Grand street, Jersey City, for the benefit of St. Mary's Church. We hope the Fair will be well attended.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE TABLET.

Places where the TABLET and Catholic Books can be had at New York prices:

William Hickey	128 *Federal street,*	*Boston.*
P. F. Cunningham	*Philadelphia,*	*Pa.*
Miss Margaret McKenna	*Pittsburg,*	"
John Whitney	*Providence,*	*R. I.*
M. O'Sullivan	63 *S Pearl st.,*	*Albany, N. Y.*
Francis Rourke	10½ *King street,*	*Troy,* "
Denis Whalen	*Geneva,*	"
O'E. Duffy	429 *E. st.,*	*Washington, D.C.*
Thomas Duggan	*St. Louis,*	*Mo.*
Matthew Cadden	"	"
John P. Walsh	*Cincinnati,*	*Ohio.*
M. H. Bird	"	"
T. O'Connell	"	"
Henry Kreamer	*Cleveland,*	"
Patrick Sheahan	*Lowell,*	*Mass.*
Thomas Magginness	*Worcester,*	"
Edward J. Kelleher	*Bangor,*	*Maine.*
Terence McGowan	*Portland,*	"
Patrick Roache	*Chicago,*	*Ill.*
P. Doyle	*Toronto,*	*C. W.*
P. Lecher	*Wheeling,*	*Va.*
Bernard O'Neill	*Pat erson,*	*N. J.*
P. P. Cantwell	*Trenton,*	"
E. Downes	*New Haven,*	*Conn.*
Patrick Kelly	*Hartford,*	"
Thomas B. O'Connor	*Savannah,*	*Ga.*
Timothy Cahill	*Nashua,*	*N. H.*
Samuel Tighe	*Memphis,*	*Tenn.*
Peter Lawler	*Waterbury,*	*Conn.*
Robert Coddington	366 *Bowery,*	*N. Y.*
John Flood	*Dover,*	*N. H.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The TABLET is acknowledged to be the best Catholic paper on this Continent, and has by far the largest circulation of any paper of its class, throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces. Merchants, manufacturers, inventors and all those who most particularly address themselves to families, should bear this in mind. The TABLET is the best medium for bringing their articles before the Catholic public of America.

Mr. Michael Falvey will visit Columbus, Delaware, Chillicothe, Circleville, Lancaster, Piqua, Sydney, Somerset, Ohio; and Indianapolis, Huntington, Lafayette, Laporte, Logansburgh and Fort Wayne, Indiana, collecting and canvassing for the TABLET.

Mr. Michael Phelan will call on our subscribers in Western New York this and following weeks, collecting and canvassing for the TABLET.

NEW AGENTS.

Ogdensburg, N. Y.		M. P. O'Flynn.
Oswego,	"	Thomas Aikins.
Utica,	"	M. J. Shanley.
Yorkville,	"	Michael Sheridan.
Otawa, C. W.		John Heney.
Prescott, C. W.		John Kelly.
Charlottetown, N. B.		John Gahan.
Glendale, Mass.		P. Murphy.

NEW BOOKS AND MAP OF IRELAND, just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by D. & J. Sadlier & Co.

Lectures on the Thirty-nine Articles, delivered in Dublin, by Rev. T. Maguire, cloth,	$0 50
Do do half calf,	0 75
The Hidden Treasure; or, The Excellence of the Mass, by the Blessed Leonard of Port Maurice	0 25
Walsh's Map of Ireland, pocket form, cloth,	1 00
Do do do roan,	1 25
Do do on frame, varnished,	1 50

BIRTH.

In Brooklyn, on February 22d, 1859, the wife of JAMES EDWARD MCGEE, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.

PRENDT—FARRELL.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 13, by the Rev. Father Brennan, FRANCIS A. PRENDT, to Miss ESTHER M FARRELL, all of this city.

☞ Washington and Petersburg papers please copy

"I'M YOUNG AGAIN!"

A FATHER'S ANSWER TO HIS SON'S LETTER.

Forsaken guide—yet none to blame—
Weighed down by toil and strain,
When thy last filial favor came;
And made me young again.

Forsaken, yes!—not one, nor thing,
To soothe an old man's pain;
Till thine did with it pleasure bring,
And made me young again.

The spirit then no longer bold,
Drooped in the heart and brain;
The body, too, waxed weak and old,—
But now, I'm young again!

The senses that near passive were,
On which grief long had lain,
Resume and do each one its share;
And now I'm young again!

My life-light long obscured by care—
Far onward in its wane—
Now shines as brightly out as e'er,
And I am young again!

Wife, sons and daughters—where are they?
I often asked me then;
And loneliness cried—"dead! away!"
Yet now I'm young again.

Of good old neighbors now bereft,
Kind friends that once had been,
I, I alone of all am left,—
And yet I'm young again.

Unnerved my vigor—broken, bent—
Dried up the tear-spring when,
Thy welcome favor gave it vent,
And made me young again

A rooted sorrow sat upon
My spirit until then,
But all my long-felt woes are gone,
Now that I'm young again!

W. H.

Lecture of His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman at Liverpool.

[*From the London Weekly Register.*]

His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop delivered a Lecture on Thursday evening, Jan. 27th, on the following theme: "Is the Education of the Poor of a sufficiently practical character, or can this be imparted to it?" The chair was occupied by Edward Chaloner, Esq., who, on making his appearance on the platform, was loudly cheered; and, when His Eminence could be seen, the meeting rose *en masse* and cheers were loud and protracted.

Upwards of 3,000 persons were present. Silence having been restored, the Chairman said—My Lord Bishop of Shrewsbury, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have the pleasure and the honor of presenting to this numerous and respectable assemblage, His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman. (Loud cheers.)

His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop then rose, and said that, if he had been invited to deliver a lecture in a place of minor consequence, or to address an audience less likely to take a prominent part in the formation of public opinion, he would have little difficulty in selecting his subject, and could easily have found one of limited importance—some literary topic to be made recreative or instructive. There were circumstances permitting of no choice. In a town like this, of such wealth and importance, he could select no minor topic, nor shrink from speaking on one of the more momentous of public questions; and having nought to do with politics, he could only address himself to what concerned the moral welfare of the country. We always had at hand the great and popular subject of education, one which seemed inexhaustible; and he did not see why one more lecture on the subject might not be added. Not more certain was the return of seasons than the periodical season of educational addresses, not more certain the return of the echoes of death on the moors than that of such lectures. Therefore, one lecture more would not make much difference. Having paid much attention to the subject, he felt it was by no means exhausted. It had certain heads under which the subject was sure to be treated—the moral bearings of it, the duty of man to cultivate his intellectual powers, the duty of the rich to provide education for the poor and encourage them to use it, the duty of the nation to provide the means, and the duty of the poor to take advantage of the benefits provided for them. Then came the encouraging and laudatory bearing of the question. The poor, it was said, were not sensible of those advantages, did not value the education prepared for them. Still countless children received no instruction. Few remained sufficiently long at school to receive a decent education, and then they undervalued it. The result of all was the exhortatory view, when it was said that we must all labor in this glorious cause, and put our shoulders to the wheel; that we must endeavor to the utmost to put forward education, and excite the poor particularly to take advantage of it. After all this there seemed to be wanting a fifth point—the practical bearing—what method or means can be employed to cure the existing defect, and make the poor come and receive the good education provided for them? This practical point brought to mind a good and old proverb. Once a Roman Emperor fed his stud upon gilded oats, and gave them drink from golden troughs; and he found he could bring his horse to the water, but he could not make it drink. We found that no golden temptations we held out, no illusions of a perfect, beautiful education had enabled us to induce the poor to take advantage of it. They were not thirsty, and it was the making of the thirst that required solution. This was the point he preferred to embody in a suggestive form rather than in a distinct proposition. Was the education we were giving the poor of a sufficiently practical character? If not, was there any means to give it this character? There could be no doubt immense materials had been collected; not only much done, but much stood under our hands ready for immediate use. This required a shaping. When in Liverpool was commenced the erection of that magnificent hall, St. George's Hall, the first scene was one of entire confusion. The ground was dug and trenched, and heaps of stones were brought, of which alone nothing could come; but we knew there were architect, and builder, and workmen, and every stone had been measured and would find its place. In this power of arranging we placed our trust, and we knew that no meetings or speeches or large contributions would suffice without the intervention of a man skilled in architecture. This was the defect in our system of education, which we were told was becoming more and more marked, and required an efficient remedy yet undiscovered. Then, was our education for the poor sufficiently practical? Before directly grasping this first inquiry, he would say much had been done, more than could have been anticipated, in the cause of education. First, pecuniarly. In 1831, the first parliamentary grant made was £30,000; and now it was calculated two millions a year were spent in schools for the working classes. Morally, in 1818, one in the population of 17 was receiving education; in 1833, one in 11; in 1857, one in 8. Mechanically, the number of books and school appliances had been multiplied a hundredfold; and then what a difference in the efficiency of masters and teachers! All this was immense, and must be approved—by no one more than himself—but if something were wanting let us add it to the good done. He did not come forward for the first time to speak of these wants. Others had spoken of them in stronger terms than he could use. Those who had paid attention to the subject would say there was much more to do. In 1856 and 1857 there had been much discussion on the subject. There were the discussions in Parliament and the Bristol Conference, at the latter of which two statesmen held crime to be insanity, and criminals subjects for education and not punishment. The Educational Conference followed, presided over by Prince Albert, from which great results were expected. The subject to be discussed was the early age at which children left school; and the importance of the subject must be evident when persons of such eminence met to consider it. Following out the plan now found so useful, the Conference divided itself into sections, inquiring (1) into early removal from schools, and the causes thereof, in agricultural districts; (2) the same as to other countries; (3) the expedients for remedy, certificates, and prizes; (4) the half-time scheme of the manufacturing districts. The Prince Consort summed up the statistics of education, which showed 4 908 696 childen between three and fifteen in England and Wales, of whom 2,460,848 were attending schools, and 2,861,848 were receiving no education whatever. Of the total of 5,000,000, 3,000,000 belonged to the non-educated classes, and little more than 2,000,000 to those who received education, whilst of them 1 500,000 stayed at school only two years. The Prince left them to judge what the results of such an education would be; the question was, whether it was any education at all. The greater part of those receiving instruction were mere children, who had scarcely arrived at the full developement of their mental powers; and the average of the 2,000,000 was two and a half years at school. The resolutions of the first section stated that children were removed from school between the ages of nine and twelve, which destroyed the effect of the education they had received; and this was to be traced, among other causes, to the unpractical character of the education, to the undervaluing of education from the inefficiency of that the parents had received, and to the value of the labor of children; and the section resolved that it was in the improvement of education by moral and religious influences, rather than by legislation, that the greatest remedy for these evils must be found. Agreeing with the resolution that all interference of authority was to be deprecated, it did not follow there might not be means within the powers of Government in addition to the granting of money. There were other difficulties on the part of parents. First, the children could earn out of school, and they could not in it; and therefore the parents withdrew them from school. The labor of many children could scarcely at first sight be calculated upon as worth much, and it was therefore startling to find from returns of 1856, that the labor of children between twelve and fifteen was valued in England at three millions; and other estimates showed that it more probably reached five millions; so that we were calling upon parents to sacrifice five millions which went into their pockets. The parents, independently, set no value on the education, because they did not consider that education would enable their children to earn hereafter. Therefore it was not surprising they objected to allow their children to remain at schools to receive instruction from which they were deriving no present value or prospective advantage. To talk of giving such children a superior education did not mean to give them mathematical, grammatical, or geographical instruction, but to give them a superior education for the class to which they belonged. After quoting severe comments by Mr. Simons and others upon the absurdities of the results of school instruction, the Cardinal came to the question of the practical education, which unfortunately seemed to baulk all attempts. He was aware of the practical difficulties that were encountered in the establishment of wash-houses and kitchens as an adjunct to the girls' school room, and the impediments to be met in the addition of suitable labor to boys' schools; but if there was as much anxiety to promote the real education of the poor as to talk about it, no doubt the difficulty would be met. It was natural to expect that something practical would arise from that three days' discussion by such learned men. The book from which he had read these extracts was dated 1857, and at the end of it it was intimated that a report of the general committee would shortly be published. No such report had ever appeared. He had inquired carefully, and on good authority had been assured that the report had never been published; so that they must conclude either that the evil was irremediable, and that there is no practical suggestion to be made to remedy the evil, or else that the great meeting having been held, the speeches delivered, the newspapers filled with reports, the cause was finished—the end had been attained: there had been good talk on a magnificent scale about the zeal and interest of the great in the education of the poor. They now came to the second question: "What course is to be taken towards arriving at the remedy which was sought?" There were certain remedies which might not be applied immediately, but in the same manner as the physician would subject his patient to what was called a general treatment, in order to restore general health, rather than to deal with a local ailment. Education was the training of the child, the preparing of youth for future life. Clearly, if education had no reference to the future life of the boy or girl, it was a mere waste of time and powers of the scholar and of the teacher. As to moral education, no one had thrown out a hint that probably the poor did not like the education we gave, either because it was too moral or not moral enough; they did not quarrel with that part at all; but there was something in the education itself which they considered not effective; but absolutely wanting. Education must be not merely mental, but manual, to make him who receives it not only skilful, but dexterous, so that he might know how to use his right arm and hand. We did not consider the education of the officer complete if he could not wield his sword, and brandish it over his head, and strike one down with it. Nor should we consider the education of the artizan complete, if he could not wield with strength his hammer, or that of the peasant unless he could hold and guide his plough. In the one case the education of soldiers and officers was made complete, but that of the other classes was left unpractical and incomplete. This comparison only naturally suggested the true course of education. The education of the rich and of the poor commenced in the same way. It was an old saying that there was no royal road to knowledge; therefore the poorest peasant and the son of the king must begin with the A B C, and learn to read and write and cypher. This was what might be called the first foundation, the solid groundwork of the rest of education, in which there could be no difference; in the same manner as in the erection of a building, whether a palace or a gaol, the foundation and the ground must be good solid concrete laid well and deep. Above ground, as with the most costly buildings, which were enriched and beautified with columns, pilasters, and niches, so the rich went through courses of elegant literature, of classics and mathematics; and here began the divergence from the education of the poor. The clergyman or priest put himself apart to receive his own training; he would think it absurd to continue for the next period of his life to the study of what the soldier was pursuing. The soldier would think he was only derided if he were put to pursue a commercial education, or to qualify himself for the navy. Every education differed after it reached the summit of the common basis; and that beautiful variety, therefore, of accomplishments of knowledge and power which enriched the social structure, and made the nation powerful, was thus produced. After the class he had spoken of had received education in common with the richest, there was but one more system built upon that, and every man must take his chance whether that which was given fitted or not. It might be called in some respects a scramble for education. One child might possibly just get what suited his after life; another might have his little head filled with what might not be of the slightest use to him, because we had formed no plans of education, no scheme to distribute the materials; no course applicable to the various prospects in life of the poor could be said to have been yet matured. No doubt masters were encouraged to adapt education to scholars; but they would see how difficult it was. The general difficulties in the way of training were that training schools were all on one principle, and that male and female teachers were drafted from normal and other schools to go through one course, and to aim at one standard, now considered to be too high, of accomplishments, of little use except to push themselves forward into another sphere of life, but not to advance their future pupils in what was to be for their true advantage. They went through courses of sciences, both abstract and applied; and also through a great many branches of knowledge grammatical, historical, and geographical, and the rest, which really made it difficult for any but a few choice young men to go through the whole, and which he was bound to say he believed made them far more instructed upon sciences and in learning in general than were the ushers often of what were called gentlemen's schools. That was the preparation for the education of the poor. Whether from town or country, the teachers were educated upon one scale. They did not know whether they would go to town or country, and to whichever they went they had only one stock of knowledge, not a particle of which was in reality applicable to any of these things we should at first sight suppose children ought to learn—that which was practically applicable to their future condition. This was the first difficulty. We began with masters who were not trained to carry out anything practical. Undoubtedly the excellent training prepared them for a great deal, and they only wanted a course of studies for those under their charge. A list of 1,152 vols. of books was printed, out of which they might choose; but the day school master was generally poor, and had not the means to secure a library; he could not know what to select, and the titles would deceive him; whilst upon many subjects he would not even find the books that would teach practically what he had to teach others. Therefore, he was left in embarrassment, having to find his own way, find his own literature, prepare his own course. Was not this a part of what Government could do, as well as provide the books themselves—to classify them, beginning with what was elementary, going forward to what was more complete, so that the master might be able to adapt himself to circumstances, and be conducted to the proper books? Many works intended for education were not in the lot named, and so incomplete were many of these catalogued publications that committees had been formed to produce a more correct list. This was the state in regard to literature which was to form, not scholars, but masters. If it were possible to introduce into training schools themselves more than one course of education—if there were several principals to apply different rules in different cases—masters might be prepared specifically for the different classes they had to instruct; but at present a general education was all that could be bestowed on those who had to educate the poor. There had to be considered the classes of population usually divided into manufacturing, mining and agricultural. The two former were in many respects similar, and both totally distinct from the third; the two first working upon the products of the earth, only in different ways, and being almost identified, so that they might be considered one. The agricultural class was distinct, and was to be found in the country, large villages, and small towns, for the superabundant population of the latter, after serving local wants in inferior situations, looked abroad for labor. One large class should not be overlooked, which had the country on one side and the sea on the other—the seafaring population. England was girded with towns and villages the industry of whose populations was not in the land, but on the sea, and whose children looked towards the land almost with contempt, and courted the ocean, its dangers and productions. What education did this population, with different wants and different future, receive, from which our merchant and naval fleets were formed? He had enquired in vain for any specific education they received. In the school of the fishing village might be found the elephant, tiger, or bear, gaudily painted, and the boys were instructed as to the climate of Asia, and how to go from England to St. Petersburg, and everything necessary for the merchant and manufacturer. To illustrate how clearly a distinct education was required, he would name the frequent losses of sixteen, eighteen, or twenty lives in the fisheries on the north coast of Scotland, when a simple piece of instruction might be the means of their preservation. Admiral Seymour said thousands of lives might be saved annually if the use of the barometer could be taught to fishermen and coastguards. The results of observations were now so definite that a storm could be foretold, though there was not a symptom in the heavens twenty-four hours before it happened. In every coastguard station there ought to be a barometer, and youths should be instructed in the use of it. Fishermen ought also to be taught the use of it, so as to avoid going out in the face of dangers; but at present such was their ignorance that they would ridicule those who placed any reliance on its predictions, and would, in spite of the dangers it threatened, risk the lives of themselves and families. Why teach them the principles of the steam engine they would never employ? Rather instruct them in the simple principles of the action of the glass—not putting it into their hands like a piece of magic—and you put into their hands an instrument of life, better than a life-preserver, and, perhaps, than a life-boat, because you would anticipate and escape dangers, instead of having to provide means of rescue from them. Take the agricultural class. Where the addition of field or garden work to

school had been tried, it had been found not only morally excellent, but also profitable to the school, and was well worthy of being considered as an essential to all agricultural schools. In villages were found small plots of ground called allotments, beautifully laid out as gardens, which were given out to tenants of each cottage to cultivate; and so far from landlords grudging these allotments, they found them produce a return in rent, while they were profitable to the tenant's family. Where this system had been tried it had succeeded, and it was found so simple that children could work it. If this system was adopted in schools it would teach the children industry, which the parents would encourage, and they would not then take them away from school, seeing that they were learning something profitable. He had no doubt that in country schools this could be adopted if it were taken up with hearty good will. Was it not a reproach to us that, if we wanted to give a boy a practical education, to enable him to follow a remunerative and respectable course of life, the best thing we could do would be to put him into a reformatory—to make a criminal of him?—for there he would be taught agriculture, and to make everything for his own use; he would learn music, and many things which they did not find taught in other schools. The criminals had that advantage over those who were good; they really were made men of for the rest of their lives. And so in workhouses—putting aside whatever defect there might be in the arrangements, and especially with regard to the debasing character that seemed to be given to poverty in them, there was no doubt that children were taught more industrial pursuits than could be learned in common schools. But the great difficulty that remained was, what was to be done with the manufacturing, the mining, and the industrial population, which formed a very considerable class in this country? He felt a diffidence in speaking of these, more especially in this county, where industrial pursuits prevailed more than in any other part of England; where also there were men who had the best desire to promote the education of the poor. It would seem that when they had not discovered any expedient it must be difficult for one inexperienced in the character of their pursuits to suggest any plan; but he observed there was the system called "half time," which was, that when a boy belongs to a factory, or to any establishment of an industrial character, he was obliged to attend school so many hours in the day. Could any plan be devised whereby the boys who were at school could likewise be occupied so many hours a day in industrial pursuits, to the prosecution of trade in one form or another? Lord Brougham, at the conference already alluded to, recommended that the management of all mechanics' institutions should be placed to a considerable extent in the hands of the working classes. That was a new principle, and he would add to it the remark made by a French philosopher, who, when speaking of the English institutions, and especially of our grand societies for the protection of distressed needlewomen, said that if the noblemen who were at the head of them would only consult some working people they would hear some very unpleasant truths, but they would hear some very sound advice. Let them convince themselves that a great and popular cause like education did not want mere patronage, mere kind phrases of encouragement; it did not want—if he might use the expression—patting on the back by the great. Let the working classes be allowed to suggest, to say what ought to be done, and probably a little practical experience would teach them more than all their conferences and all their discussions. He referred to the difficulty of raising the obelisk of St. Peter's which baffled the most skilful men, until removed by the suggestion of a sailor to wet the ropes. That sailor was a practical man. The working men must be shown what they could achieve by education, and how it would better their position; but it must be done by those who were in contact with them, and not by persons of such a high position that unless the poor man took the trouble to read five or six columns of small print they would never know what was being done for them. In London the price of ground was enormous, and consequently it would be difficult to obtain sufficient ground to provide for industrial pursuits; and if it were, each school would be unable to support a body of professors. There were universities for the rich, why should there not be universities for the poor? Now that Government was so liberal, why should not workshops be provided with masters and all that was necessary, on a scale worthy of so great a nation, to which the children of different schools, at given hours, might go and obtain practical and industrial education during two or three hours a day? He might be told of the cost; but what would that be compared with the cost of gaols, unions, and asylums, the result of crime arising from ignorsnce? Should we not try an experiment of prevention, and be a little lavish in erecting what might be the means of saving thousands from perdition? Even twenty millions would not be more ill bestowed than in the emancipation of slaves. Perhaps he ought not to have spoken so plainly in Liverpool, which stood high in proportion to its population for intelligence and energy. The Cardinal referred to the late Sir John Tobin and his collection of manuscripts, and compared him to the merchants of Venice and Antwerp, who made industry and commerce subservient to the beautiful arts and learning; and also to the learned Roscoe. But why speak of the dead when we had rising up in the middle of our town a magnificent structure, contributed entirely by one of our worthy citizens, a representative of a portion of this country? Mr. Brown was an example of what the lecturer had often previously proclaimed, that nowhere were more generous sacrifices made for art, literature, and science than amidst the dwellings of the merchant princes, and that none were so lavish and ready to do great things with the blessings God had bestowed upon them as those who had acquired wealth by toil and industry. He could only trust Mr. Brown would live to see his work completely finished, and inaugurated with all the solemnity it deserved, as had been the case in a neighboring city; and he trusted the immense power and influence both could bring to bear on educational questions, taking that practical turn which was natural to the minds of their inhabitants, would at length dispel what was merely dreaming; sweep away what was nothing but an illusive difficulty, and make us walk steadily to the great goal—that of making education a means of moralizing and rendering virtuous every portion of the population. (The Cardinal, who spoke two hours, concluded amidst rapturous cheering.)

At the conclusion of the lecture, the vast audience rose, and their enthusiastic cheering was again and again renewed.

His Eminence bowed his acknowledgments, and then retired from the platform.

It will be pleasing to our readers to know the Cardinal's lecture produced a marked impression upon all who were present, and that his visit to Liverpool has been considered quite an event of interest and importance by all classes.

The Liverpool papers contain the following piece of intelligence which will be read with abhorrence and disgust wherever virtue has an abiding place:

Whilst his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman was lecturing at the Philharmonic hall, Liverpool, on Thursday evening, Mr. Superintendent Walker saw a mob of disorderly looking characters loitering about Myrtle street, through which Mr. Edward Chaloner's carriage would have to pass, containing the Cardinal, who is Mr. Chaloner's guest. Suspecting that some disorderly demonstration was intended, he intimated to the coachman the advisability of going another road from the hall. Accordingly, after the lecture, the carriage containing His Eminence came along Hope street into Mountpleasant. The crowd in Myrtle street, seeing that they had been frustrated, made a rush after it, shouting and hooting, and, finding that they could not overtake it, they returned up Myrtle street, through Bedford street and Abercrombie square, to the corner of Mountpleasant and Brownlow hill, where they met the carriage and made an attack on it with stones. Police constable Robinson saw a young man in the act of throwing a stone which he picked up from off the road, and which had been newly macadamized. On Friday the prisoner was placed in the dock of the Liverpool police-court. He gave the name of John Levers, residing at 53 Rae street, and was described as a porter about the markets. He is about eighteen years of age. The officer stated that he saw the prisoner, along with a mob of thirty or forty, in Mountpleasant, throwing stones at the carriage coming from Philharmonic hall. Inspector Horne said they had received a note complaining that considerable damage had been done to Mr. Chaloner's carriage. Had the carriage gone up Myrtle street, the consequences might have been more serious.

His Worship—And was only one percon caught?

Inspector O'Brien—Where the attack was made is nearly half a mile from the hall.

The prisoner said he heard that Dr. M'Neile was going to challenge Cardinal Wiseman, and he merely went to see whether it was the fact or not. He inquired of several people near the hall, and they could not tell him whether he was there or not. He was amongst about twenty young men, and, just as the people were coming out of the hall, one of the company said, "Let's have no row," and he went by Myrtle street into Mountpleasant, when another cried out, "There is a mob coming after the carriage." Some of them picked up stones, and he picked up a stone, but he denied having thrown it, as he felt rather agitated at the time.

Mr. Garnett—How did they know which carriage the Cardinal was in?

Officer—I cannot say. I heard the raps of the stones on the carriage.

His Worship—This is an infamous and disgraceful riot. I suppose there will be some trumpery story about Protestant feeling, or some other hypocritical story, for this infamous outrage. You must pay 40s. and costs, or be imprisoned two months.

We are happy to say that the carriage attacked did not contain his Eminence, although there is little doubt that it was supposed so at the time. The carriage was in fact occupied by the Misses Chaloner.

The *Journal de Geneve* states that during a ball which took place at Nyon, a young lady of Berne, Mdlle. Louise Hanswirth, 19 years of age, when going through a waltz with great animation, suddenly staggered, and would have fallen, had she not been supported by her partner. It was at first supposed that she had fainted, and the usual restoratives were applied, but a medical man having been sent for pronounced her to be dead from the rupture of a vessel of the heart.

OUR DUBLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Lord Mayor's Corporation dinner, and what was said when the speeching came on.—His lordship proposes Archbishop Cullen's health!—The Lord Chancellor takes a quiet shot at the Catholic magistracy.—The Tory government preparing for its end.—Forthcoming publication of the Ossianic Society.—Fires in the city.—Sad accident at Tallaght races.—Laying of the first stone of the National Gallery of Ireland.—Rumored election for Galway; Mr. Lever a candidate.

DUBLIN, February 4, 1859.

The Lord Mayor's annual corporation dinner was eaten last Tuesday evening. I informed you in my last that all the Roman Catholic judges and eminent barristers, and the liberal members of the Corporation would not partake of his Lordship's hospitality because of his conduct in reference to Cardinal Wiseman; and I am happy to be able to say this week that I was correct in that statement. To their honor be it said, the Catholic judges to a man absented themselves, as did also the Catholic barristers of high standing, and the liberal members of the corporation, with the exception of one or two nonentities who could not understand asserting a principle by losing a feast. The Lord Lieutenant, of course, was present on the right of the Lord Mayor, whom his Excellency, no doubt, considered a very entertaining companion. His Lordship is not a man of many words, and notwithstanding his anxiety to lay it on thickly "on his viceregal guest at his elbow," he was unable, although evidently under some heavy pressure, to screw out more than two sentences in proposing his health. His Excellency delivered a tolerably long-winded speech, in which, after indulging in the usual clap-trap of being inferior to many in eloquence, but of yielding to none in his desire to do his duty by the city and the country generally, &c., &c., he rejoiced the hearts of the company by giving it as his opinion that there was no immediate fear of the office of Viceroy of Ireland being abolished, whereat the royal guests cried "hear, hear," and rapped their knuckles on the table. His Excellency congratulated the company on what he was pleased to speak of as the great improvement which had taken place of late years in the city, and he wished "God speed" to the Galway line. He then let off a great deal of twaddle about "Ribbonism," declaring in melo-dramatic tones that he "could not find terms sufficiently strong to express his horror and detestation of that brotherhood of murderers, who are banded together in secrecy and blood." Another secret society, he said, arose lately in parts of the country, seditious and revolutionary in the highest degree, which, if it had been allowed to go on, to spread as it was spreading, and to gain sympathy elsewhere, (for his Excellency admitted it really *was* gaining sympathy,) would inevitably lead to tumult, and, perhaps, bloodshed. His Excellency took occasion to thank the great body of the Catholic clergy for the assistance which, he said, they had given, unasked, in repressing these secret societies. In conclusion, his Excellency promised that nothing should be wanting on his part to do everything in his power for everybody; and resumed his seat, the papers tell us, amid enthusiastic applause. Dr. Whately, the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, who next spoke, made the company aware of the interesting fact that he had that day entered on his 73d year; and the loyal guests cried hear, hear, as before, and rapped their knuckles on the table, as if there was something in this physical fact. The Lord Mayor in the course of the evening had the extreme coolness to propose the health of —whom do you think? "Archbishop Cullen!" Fact. And further, his Lordship, with the greatest ease, delivered himself of the "crammer" that he was sorry the Archbishop was not present. As an instance of how far audacity, with the assistance of champagne, can go, when a purpose is to be served, I will here insert the words his Lordship made use of on this memorable occasion in proposing the toast: "The next toast on my list, my lords and gentlemen," said his Lordship, "is the health of another distinguished Prelate, Archbishop Cullen. I regret that we were not honored by his presence here this evening; but I have reason to believe that he is not in Dublin. I believe that Archbishop Cullen uses every exertion in his power to do his duty in the position to which God has called him, and as such he deserves well of us. I give you the health of Archbishop Cullen." Now everybody knows that his Lordship believes that Archbishop Cullen is an "Emissary of Rome," and that if he was transported beyond the seas for the term of his natural life Dublin would be all the better; and everybody equally well knows that his Lordship did not regret his Grace's absence, but that, on the contrary, if he were present his Lordship would not have dined heartily. Several of the "True Blues" gave vent to their feelings in most audible "oh, ohs," while others refused to drink the toast, and turned their champagne glasses upside down before them on the table, lest there might be any doubt about their feelings on the matter. Any one but a downright idiot can see that the toast was proposed not for any love or respect for Archbishop Cullen, but as a dodge to conciliate the Catholics, who are deeply indignant with Lord Mayor Lambert for his conduct in reference to Cardinal Wiseman. But the thing was too palpable. His Lordship has only got himself into a deeper "mess" by adopting this cause, the result of which has been to make him laughed at by the Liberals, and condemned by the Tories.

Lord Chancellor Napier is about to run a tilt against the Catholics of the country. This time his Lordship does not desire that nearly a dozen Catholic orphans shall be brought up in the religion of the State. His proceeding on this occasion is more cloaked and less likely to be understood by the majority of the public whom it will affect; but if carried out, as I am sure it is his Lordship's intention to do, it will be as heavy a blow to Catholic rights and liberty in these Islands as the persecuted professors of that Faith have received for a long time. His Lordship has issued a circular to the Lieutenants of Counties, enclosing a copy of the general list of the magistrates of their respective districts, and requesting such information as their local knowledge can supply in reference to the individuals on the list, with the view, ostensibly, of revising it, but, really, of picking out men whose sympathies are supposed to be with the people. The circular states that the revision is necessary in consequence of the probable deaths of many now on it as magistrates—change of property by the sale of estates, and disqualification from various causes. The last paragraph, however, of this document is most suggestive. There his Lordship observes that "other instances of equal force may, perhaps, occur to the Lieutenants in respect to which they might think such revision would be desirable; and they are requested to be good enough to notice these instances in their replies to the communication;" which means that if my Lord-knows-who, being Lieutenant of a County, thinks that a certain individual holding the Commission of the Peace in his district is rather a troublesome fellow, who has not sufficient respect for the Conservative Bench with whose members he sits, he has only to intimate quietly to my Lord Chancellor that such a party is not a fit person to hold her Majesty's Commission; and the Chancellor, who, no doubt, knows what he is about, will take measures to relieve the individual in question of the responsibilities attached to his office. And in this way a large number of Catholics might be culled from the magistracy without any one being aware, that such a proceeding so dangerous to Catholic interest was going forward.

The Tory government evidently feels that the hand of death is on them, and that they will not survive the present session of Parliament. The Irish section of it is, accordingly, working Heaven and Earth to secure for themselves as much as possible before the period of their political dissolution arrives. Judges, Divisional Magistrates, Registrars and Clerks, great and small, are retiring every day (on full pension of course) by special desire, and people of the "real sort" pitched into their places with most indecent haste. In fact, not to put too fine a point on it, the Irish Executive this moment are most busily engaged in a huge "job," for the purpose of clutching as mush as they can for themselves and friends before their political candle goes out.

The Ossianic Society announces the publication in a short time of the 4th volume of the Society's transactions, comprising a collection of Fenian Poems, written on the occasion of the battle fought at Cnoe-an-Air, county Kerry, early in the Christian era; a modern Poem on Tir-na-nog, or Land of Youth, (the Elysium of the Pagan Irish,) edited by a gentleman with the very Irish name of Bryan O'Looney; and a prose tract called the Boyish Exploits of Fionn Mac Cumhaill.

A second series of Dr. Madden's Lives of the United Irishmen, with numerous portraits, several additional memoirs, and authentic documents hitherto unpublished, the entire work newly arranged and revised, has been published by Mr. Duffy.

A petition to Parliament, praying that an enactment might be passed totally prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, and the keeping open of public houses on the Sabbath day in Dublin, is in course of signature, and has already a large number of names attached to it. The petition states that there are more than 2,000 public houses kept open on Sundays, in the city; and that more crime and wretchedness are produced by the indulgence in the intoxicating drinks on Sunday than are all the other days of the week combined.

Two disastrous fires occurred in the city this week. By one the fine distillery of Sir James Power, Bart., the High Sheriff of the city, situated in John's lane, was totally destroyed. The portion of the city in which the building was situated narrowly escaped being blown up, the extensive vaults underneath the distillery were filled with casks of whiskey, which, however, were fortunately removed before the fire could reach them. By the other fire the premises of Mr. Foster, Printer and Lithographer, Crow street, and of Mr. Cashel, Linen Draper, were destroyed. No lives were lost on either occasion, but the loss of property has been very considerable.

An accident of a serious character occurred at the races of Tallaght, near Dublin, on Monday last. Just as the horses were about to be started for "the Dublin car owners' plate," the stand-house, which was peopled to the very top, came down with a feaful crash, and all who were on it were precipitated with great violence to the earth from a considerable height. Although no person was killed, numbers had legs and arms broken, and were so crushed and bruised generally that but little hopes are entertained of their recovery. One man has since died in Stephen's Hospital from the injuries he received. The sporting reporter of *Saunders's News-Letter* had his thigh fractured, and was generally so injured that he is not expected to recover.

The first stone of a building to be called "the National Gallery of Ireland" was laid on Saturday last by the Lord Lieutenant, on Leinster Lawn. A large sum of money which was collected after the Dublin Exhibition of 1853, with the object of creating some testimonial to Mr. Dargan, will be applied, at the desire of Mr. Dargan, towards the erection of the building, for which likewise a grant of £5,000 was obtained from the late government.

In the event of a writ of election being issued for Galway, which, it is said, will be done immediately, Mr. John Orrel Lever (now so well known in connection with the "Lever Line") will offer himself as a candidate. Sir Thomas Redington, a gentleman of large property in the neighborhood, and professing liberal politics, will also, it is said, seek the representation of Galway. People who know how affairs lie in the west say that if Mr. Lever comes up to the mark of the Liberal party he will, undoubtedly, be "the man for Galway."

DUBLINER.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Opening of Parliament.—The Queen's Speech.—The Address in the Lords.—The House of Commons.—Palmerston on the Speech.—Doesn't think war probable.—Disraeli on Palmerston.—Dizzy doesn't believe in war.—Neither does Lord John.—The Reform Bill to wait a little longer.—Reform out of Parliament.—Mr Bright's movements.—Doesn't want to be a Leader.—New Churches in Liverpool; Subscriptions; Laying corner-stone.—The alleged attack on Cardinal Wiseman in Liverpool.

LONDON, February 4, 1859.

The anxiously waited-for Session which is to bring forth so many things has at last commenced, and I think that those who expect much from Ministers will be disappointed at its close: Parliament was opened yesterday by the Queen. The procession usual on such occasions took place, and those respectable nothing-to-do people, who would not miss a chance to see the Queen for any consideration, were to be found in respectable numbers along the line of route. The usual show of nobility, diplomacy and fashion was to be found in the House of Lords during the ceremony of reading the Speech. Your readers, no doubt, take very little interest in the ceremonies, genuflections, &c., with which that proceeding is accomplished, so that passing over the incidents I may jump to the speech itself. Well, then, the only characteristic of the Royal discourse read by her Majesty, yesterday, which distinguishes it from all antecedent kings and queens' speeches is, as far as I can judge, its length. It is not a whit more explicit than such documents usually are. Her Majesty commences by expressing satisfaction at the internal state of the country and the decline of pauperism and crime. She hopes soon to be able to announce the entire pacification of India—a hope which from the present aspect of affairs seems destined to be long deferred—and announces her assumption of the direct government of that country but says nothing about its effects. H. M. receives assurances of friendly feelings from all foreign powers. She will cultivate those feelings, maintain the faith of treaties, and do her utmost for the preservation of general peace. This, as you will perceive, throws very little light on Continental affairs. The Queen then announces the conclusion of a convention relative to the organization of the Danubian Principalities and a Treaty of Commerce with Russia. The lately-concluded treaties with China and Japan are also mentioned and will be laid before Parliament as soon as ratified. Much satisfaction is expressed at the abolition of the French negro emigration scheme, but the Queen says nothing about putting an end to our own odious Coolie system. At last we are treated to one clear positive statement regarding Mexico. Instructions have been given to the British Naval Commander in Mexican waters to demand, and, if necessary, to enforce reparation for wrongs and indignities inflicted on British subjects by the contending parties in your neighbor republic. The increased expenditure for the reconstruction of the Navy is recommended to the patriotism of the lower House. Bills are to be submitted for the amendment of the insolvency and bankruptcy laws, for classifying and modifying the law relating to crimes and offences in England and Ireland, &c. Last of all comes about a score of words despatching the great question which is really uppermost in the minds of the people at the present moment: Representative Reform. Her Majesty informs the Lords and Gentlemen that their attention will be called to the state of the laws concerning the representation of the people in Parliament, and cannot doubt that it will be calmly and impartially considered, &c. This paragraph has created much dissatisfaction among the people, and the tacking on to the tail-end of the Speech such brief and meaningless comment on the subject, which, above all others, engrosses the public mind, is looked upon by them as a regular slap in the face given to the intelligent operative class.

The Lords met again at five on the same afternoon to consider the address in answer to the Royal speech. It was moved by Lord Winchelsea, who declared that no speech ever inspired him with more hope than the present one. His Lordship must be naturally rich in hope. It was seconded by Lord Ravensdale, who said he found substantial comfort in it. Lord Derby talked of the satisfactory condition of the country, hoped that Sardinia would be wiser than to attempt an aggressive war, under the support of Napoleon III, who assured Her Majesty's Government that he would give no assistance to produce a disturbance evidently dangerous to his empire and dynasty. Lord Brougham said the people of France were unanimous against war as were the Germans, and I believe the old Lord is not far wrong. It is said that all the French members from the departments have made similar statements. The address was then agreed to.

In the Commons, proceedings were opened by reading letters from Lord Clyde, Lord Canning, and others, acknowledging the votes of thanks passed to them and by motions for new writs, among them one for Galway. The address was moved by Mr. Trefusis, and seconded by Mr. Beecroft. The ex-Premier then reviewed the Queen's speech, approving its spirit but censuring its style. As to the Italian imbroglio, he thought it would be better for Austria if she had no possessions beyond the Alps, but then she held what she had there by virtue of the treaties of 1815 which were the title deeds of many powers to their dominions. Disraeli retorted on Pam with regard to style, that his Lordships own compositions had not escaped criticism in time past. He did not think war probable between Austria and France. The Reform Bill which the Ministry had prepared would not be brought forward until "the urgent and pressing business of the country" had been disposed of. Lord Palmerston again rose to say that he did not think war on the Italian question probable. Lord John Russell thought also that the difficulty would be settled without war. He thought the Reform question was worthy of better treatment than being dragged in at the fag-end of the speech. After some remarks from Sir J. Pakington the address was agreed to.

If Reform be the last question in Parliament, it is the first outside. The agitation goes on as energetically as ever. Mr. Bright has made speeches at Manchester and Rochdale, in which he declared that he had no desire of becoming a parliamentary leader. This question is evidently destined to give the Derby Ministry a severe jolt if not a grievous fall.

The corner-stone of a new Church has been laid at Liverpool by Right Rev. Bishop Goss. It is to be called the "New Church of our Lady of Reconciliation." A large sum of money was subscribed on the occasion. A meeting has also been held in that city to provide a more suitable Church for the district of Holy Cross, and was presided by Bishop Goss. Over two hundred pounds were subscribed before the meeting separated.

There is no truth in the statement that an attack was made on Cardinal Wiseman's carriage during his late very gratifying visit to Liverpool. Some miscreants threw a stone at another carriage containing three or four ladies and hence the story. The Cardinal lectures at Greenwich during the coming week.

W.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Peace or War?—The fear of war not very great.—Decrease of the traditional martial spirit of the French.—Glory is not to them now what it was.—Strong anti-war feeling in the Provinces.—The Deputies opposed to war.—Proposed exclusion of military men from Committees.—Why the Presse and the Siecle cry for war.—The Sardinian Marriage.—The other Bonapartes.—The Emperor the only man of the family.—Popular opinion of the small Bonapartes, particularly of the newly married Prince.—His arrival with his bride.—Pamphlets seized and published.—Montalembert.—Louis Veuillot, editor of the Univers.

PARIS, 3d February, 1859.

Peace or war? This is now the question which is put and variously answered, heaven knows how many times a night, in all the cafes, cercles and salons where *on s'occupe de politique*—or, in plain English, where an interest is taken in politics. The most absurd stories are circulated, and a meaning is given to the most meaningless phrases of any one who has the *entree* at the Tuileries. I don't believe, however, that any one really fears war, not even the *boursiers*, or speculators at the Exchange, though the latter are, of course, excited in consequence of the stagnation caused by the present state of uncertainty, and the general commercial shakiness consequent upon even the faintest shadow of a belligerent eventuality. One thing you may rely on is, that the French have no longer that fiercely martial spirit which once distinguished them. Their respect for glory has also gone down considerably, and if not already arrived at Sir John Falstaff's level, they recognize that glory is not worth the blood, suffering, and money it costs. The anti-war feeling is particularly strong among the Provincials, and the various Deputies who have already arrived in Paris, for the opening of the Corps Legislatif, strongly reflect the opinions of their constituents. There is a rumor of an intention on the part of the Deputies to exclude all military men from the Committees, Bureaux, &c., during the Session. The only journals, however, who stick out for war, are the *Presse* and the *Siecle*, with whom the wish is father to the thought. These journals would risk the peace of Europe, by plunging France and Austria into a war, for the mere hope than an Italian commotion might, by some chance or the other, be productive of detriment to the spiritual and temporal power of the Supreme Pontiff. This, notwithstanding the fact that no part of Italy enjoys such perfect tranquillity as the States of the Church. But, as I have stated in previous letters, the Republican *Siecle* went so far in its hatred of the Pope as to call for the occupation of Rome by an English force!

The marriage of Prince Napoleon and the little daughter of Victor Emmanuel naturally strengthened the hands of the sticklers for war, and was looked upon by myopic politicians as the foreshadowing of another phantom kingdom, such as Belgium and Sardinia herself, to be manufactured out of Lombardy and Venetia. As Napoleon I. was the only man of genius among his generation of Bonapartes, so is Napolean III. the only man of brains among his. His cousins are a perfect set of noodles, and as he has shown himself more politic than his great predecessors in all he has done, I am justified in thinking that he will not endanger the stability of the throne for the purpose of getting crowns for his stupid relations. I shall be terribly astonished if the alliance between the Bonapartes and the House of Savoy be anything more than a matrimonial one, and until positive proof of the contrary is given, I will stick to my opinion. The Emperor's Speech on Monday next at the opening of the Chambers will, no doubt, put an end to all the rumors set on foot by the *Siecle* and *Presse*, and the barking journals of that noisy, currish little Piedmont. The speech is looked for with much eagerness, and speculators are breathlessly awaiting it, as a considerable jump or a serious fall in securities will be the immediate consequence of the particular tenor of the discourse.

I remarked in the preceding paragraph that the Bonaparte family, Napoleon III. alone excepted, are a set of nullities. The people, even the lowest, the street-boys, even the very youngest, have recognized this truth instinctively. Their passage through the streets excites no notice, and the only feeling they seem to inspire in the popular breast is one of contempt. Except the Emperor and Empress, the little Prince Imperial is the only member of the family who attracts any notice from the unwashed and unshod strata of Parisian society. The Prince who has just been married is especially favored with their contempt, his military exploits being of such a character as to render him particularly despicable in their eyes. His entry into the city this afternoon with his Piedmontese Princess excited no more interest than the post-hymeneal procession of a private individual.

A pamphlet showing the danger and expense of war has been seized. This must not be looked on, however, as an evidence of the approval of a war policy by the government, for the seizure was motived by some unpleasant allusions as to what might be the result for the Emperor if he plunged into a war with Austria on the Italian question. The campaign might be to him, says the writer, what that of Russia was to his great uncle. Another pamphlet is promised us to-morrow, said to be from the pen of the author of *Napoleon III. and England*, and is to be entitled: *Napoleon III. et l' Italie.*

The Comte de Montalembert, saith report, has ordered two silver statuettes of Cicero and Demosthenes, which he intends presenting to his Counsel, Berryer and Dufaure.

M. Louis Veuillot, the celebrated editor of that immensely able Catholic journal, *l'Univers*, is at present in Rome. His visit to the Eternal City is assigned to many motives. It is alleged by some that he has been entrusted with a mission from Napoleon III. to his Holiness Pope Pius IX.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, February 24, 1859.

Quite a passage-at-arms occurred yesterday in the Senate, which lasted till midnight. Nearly every member was in his seat, and the galleries were crowded. It was supposed that the conscript fathers of that branch of the national forum would not go home till morning, and a number of the "lobby" took up quarters for a night's snooze upon the scarlet cushions in our republican House of Lords. But, in these anticipations of cheap lodgings, they were unexpectedly soon after brought to an abrupt termination by an adjournment.

The Bill making appropriations for the legislative, judicial, and executive expenditures of the government, being under consideration, Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, the Joe Miller of the Senate, who was ably supported by Governor Seward in a short speech, proposed an amendment, repealing the restriction of the "English Kansas Bill" of last Session, by which that territory was excluded from coming into the Union as a State, until she had the prescribed population of 93,420. Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, who, by-the-bye, is about one of the cleverest and fairest men in Congress, though a little rampant occasionally, contended for the right of Congress to interpose its power for the protection of slave property in the territories, in the same way that all other kinds of property are therein protected by general or special laws. This brought Douglas to his feet, who "pitched in" to Mr. Brown with his old familiar battleaxe of "popular sovereignty," and fought hard for the right of the people, even of territories to frame laws for themselves, to the extent of excluding slavery from within their limits. Davis came to the rescue of his colleague, Brown, and threw down the southern gauntlet of separation from the north, if such were its doctrines, on the "peculiar institutions" of his section of the Union; but, it must be confessed, that the Senator of Illinois had the best of the fight. Mr. Davis was followed by Mr. Green, of Missouri, in rather a conciliatory appeal to the belligerents in the Democratic ranks, and begged of them in the name of the Democratic party, and in the presence of their common enemy, to cease their squabbling, and proceed to the orders of the day, by abandoning the *disorders* of the night. Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, whose re-election takes place next winter, toed the mark along with the "little giant," and even Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, the man that wanted to read Douglas out of the Democratic party a year ago, because he would not swallow Lecompton, *nolens volens*, came to the rescue, hooted and spurned, *a la* Sancho Panza, and swore by his lady love in the White House, that the South must not talk to the North in the way that Mississippi had talked that night, or else the Keystone State, and all on the northern side of the Union, would leave Democracy and the South in the lurch. What next?

During this sectional discussion, the Virginia Senators—Hunter and Mason—sat as quietly in their seats as a pair of sucking doves, and listened to the crushing tirade of Senator Clark, with the most "serene indifference." Do you suppose that if that man of "Alpine intellect" and adamantine courage—Governor Wise—had occupied the seat of either on the occasion, he would be a passive listener to the denunciations of his own sunny South? Not all the honors or emoluments attached to the Presidential office would have been sufficient to prevent him from giving the traducers a terrible castigation. The ladies of Virginia, who half filled the gallery where they sat, left the Hall with crimsoned cheeks on witnessing the honor of the "old Dominion" defended, *not* by her own representatives, but by Senators from other States. Oh! for the days of Patrick Henry, John Randolph, and John Taylor, of Carolina!

The House, to-day, knocked the Post-office Bill into a cocked hat by a vote of 116 to 86, or 30 majority. Poor Mr. Brown and his 5 cent letter postage will hardly go down with those who want cheap correspondence. My advice to Mr. Brown is to reduce the terms of his contracts for carrying the mails, and enforce the fines on those who do not carry them according to the provisions of law. All the stakes that post bag favorites can plant for him from St. Louis to New Orleans, or from Cairo to Pittsburg, won't help him to reach the Presidential chair in 1860. He ought to remember that his boss, Mr. Buchanan, is still "alive and kicking" for a re-election, and will use all the means at his command to accomplish it. Besides him, there is Cobb, of the Treasury; Thompson, of the Interior; Toucey, of the Navy; Floyd, of the War Department, with half the Senate and every member of the House of Representatives, in the field along with him. All want to be President, yet, not one of the lot, according to my notion, will reach that goal this side of March 1861.

The Committee on Printing in the House, who had the investigations into the corruption of that branch of the public business in hands, I learn are ready to report in favor of acquitting Mr. Searing of being a party to the "printing plunder" business. Mr. Nichols, of Ohio, who is chairman of the committee, was on a similar committee four years ago, when Berrett and Arnold, of this city, had the binding of the House documents under contract. Messrs. Farnham and Blanchard, also of this city, offered the

same committee to do the work at 25 per cent. off, but the offer was refused, and the contract was finally given to a man named Williams, from Toledo, Ohio. Williams, then, sold out his interest in the job to Farnham and Blanchard, and the latter paid him for it the snug little sum of $33,000! This is a specimen of the way the people's money goes. No wonder that they should call out for retrenchment and reform.

The President, I learn, has determined on calling a special Session of Congress in July or August, if provision be not made this Session for raising a sufficient sum on Treasury notes to meet the deficit in the revenue. He will also veto the Bill recently passed, granting to the States lands for the establishment of agricultural colleges.

The 22d, or "Washington's birthday," was but indifferently celebrated here. The Shields' Guards, of Baltimore, commanded by Captain Chaisty, accompanied by a fine brass band, paid our city a visit. After exchanging compliments with General Shields at his residence, visiting the President and Georgetown College, they returned to Baltimore in the 4 o'clock train yesterday, no doubt well pleased with their trip to the federal metropolis.

In looking over the issue of the Washington *Union* for May 5th, 1855, I came across a speech of the Hon John C. Breckenridge, Vice-President of the United States, delivered at Cynthiana, Kentucky, April 7th, 1855, from which I extract the following singular remarks:

"*It was natural for a man to prefer those of his own religious faith in voting, and he himself would vote for one of his own way of thinking in religion, rather than for another, all other things being equal, just as he would vote for a native in preference to a foreign born citizen, other things being equal.*"

Well, "other things being equal," Mr. Breckinridge, if President of the United States, would, according to the like logic, not give a "foreign-born citizen" a common clerkship, or make him a laborer or lamplighter in any of the departments, if there was a "native" or "one of his own religious faith," i. e. a *Presbyterian*, applying for such a place. Verily, with *principles* like these controlling the second highest officer known to the law, at one end of Pennsylvania Avenue, and the *practices* of the highest, at the other end, the "foreigner" and non-calvinist are in a fair way to be "crushed out," *their* democracy, to the contrary notwithstanding. The italics in the above extract are mine.

SIGMA.

DIOCESE OF NEWARK, N. J.

INCIDENTS OF A MISSION GIVEN BY THE MISSIONARIES OF ST. PAUL THE APOSTLE, AT BELLEVILLE, N. J.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tablet:

At the above place, the Rev. Fathers Hecker, Deshon and Baker, opened a mission, on Sunday, the 13th February, which continued during a week, and closed in the evening of the Sunday following.

To say that it was most successful is too cold an expression; and to call it most impressive, beautiful and triumphant, can give no adequate idea of its enchanting duration. During the week of its continuance, the hill that is crowned by the graceful Church of St. Peter, with its tall steeple and gilded cross marking the first of a series of eminences that rise higher and higher westward from the river Passaic, had all but realized Mount Thabor. The eager people of the country round had been beforehand preparing for the arrival of the missionaries; and no sooner did the good Fathers come, than the faithful people rose up in haste to meet them. Down they came, the children of old Roscommon and Mayo, from the romantic hills of Caldwell, on the West, along the glades and woody slopes of Bloomfield, saluting, as they passed, their newly built Church of Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception. Onwards and upwards, too, were hastening from the North and East, through Aquacknonck and Belleville, those who long ago left the Boyne and the Suir, the Liffey and the Shannon, to cultivate the valley of the scarce less beautiful Passaic. A thin sparkling frost still lay upon the roads; and the crisping sounds of their hurrying feet, beautiful with glad tidings, and their cheerfully ringing voices far and near, were heard along the banks and over the drawbridge of the beautiful river—beautiful at half-past four in the balmy morning air—quivering under the waning hovering moon, the deep blue sky and the twinkling stars. But the people of the valley have ascended the hill from whence the loud bell of St. Peter's steeple has been awaking the country for miles around with its clear and booming sounds. They meet their brethren from Bloomfield, and Caldwell, and pause, for a moment, before the double flight of steps leading up to the portico of the Church. Every window gleams with light. The organ and choir are entoning and singing the Litany of the Blessed Virgin Mary, "Sancta Virgo Virginum—Holy Virgin of Virgins, pray for us." "I thought I was before the bell," anxiously exclaims a young woman, just come from several miles off, as she flits hastily through the door, to be in time for Mass. But the Priest, in his shining vestments, with his little surpliced attendants, is already at the altar; and, it being five o'clock, the first Mass of the morning has punctually begun. The weather, however, at two or three other intervals of the mission, was not quite so propitious, nor the roads so pleasant; for thaws and occasional rain had softened and deepened the latter to a disagreeable extent. But this mattered nothing to the seamless, all-weather-proof robe of the Faith, one Roman and indivisible, for St. Peter's was thronged morning and evening alike, while the mission lasted. Many were the expedients resorted to by poor mothers for trusty guardians, to mind the little ones, during their absence at Church. In several instances, a mother would charge herself with the children of two or three others; or some kind-hearted Protestant would take their care upon her. But not unfrequently, the little ones were deposited in the basement of the Church; and it was interesting to see the German mother placing her infant in the Irishwoman's arms, while she herself hastened up with the crowd to receive Communion at the altar-rail—a crowd of old and young, dotted here and there with the Hollander, the German, the French, and the English or American Catholic. The morning instruction was usually given by Father Hecker, whose appearance and manner were well calculated to cheer up the people even to hilarity, under their daily difficulties of faithful attendance late and early on the mission; whether he related the anecdote of the old man who, early in the morning, after most determined efforts to be faithful to the mission, vanquished the temptations of his warm bed, and finally succeeded in reaching the Church, in the teeth of a snow-storm, with inverted umbrella; or, when urging the duty of virtuous perseverance, he gave his celebrated allegory of the voracious pike of the Mississippi, who, terrified one night by an unusual display of fireworks on its banks, vowed he would swallow no more little fishes, but afterwards relapsed into his intemperate proclivities, and became worse than ever.

In the evening, Father Deshon ended his most interesting instructions with the recitation of the Rosary, responded to aloud by the entire congregation. This was succeeded by Father Baker's sermon and the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Besides the overflowing attendance of the faithful, with the knowledge of the missionaries themselves being Americans and converts from Protestantism, hundreds of Protestants of all classes came nightly, many of whom were present at every sermon; and these were as sensibly moved, even to tears and audible grief, by the power and holiness of the great preacher's eloquence, as the Catholics themselves. But the last night's scene will long be remembered—the renewal of the baptismal vows with uplifted hands by the entire assemblage which the strong, built Church somehow or other contrived to accommodate, sitting and standing in the pews, passages, gallery and sacristy, and close up around the sanctuary, to the number of some thirteen or fourteen hundred. The interior of the Church was but lately remodeled and decorated, and its pale rose-colored walls and ceiling were charmingly varied by their white ornamental centres and panelled mouldings. The statues of the Blessed Virgin and St. Peter, at either side of the sanctuary, rested on tasteful pedestals which supported four lofty Corinthian columns and their pilasters. These pure white fluted and tapering columns, with their rich capitals and entablature—the altar, tabernacle, and almost life-size Crucifix, the high raised marble font and its pendent baptismal robe of snowy lace—all these contrasted with the dark and lofty Missionary Cross, and the Crucifixion, winding scarf hung athwart it, became of an almost dazzling whiteness and beauty amidst the innumerable lights, silver and gilded candelabra, and vases of a countless variety of natural flowers.

It is a pleasing thought that much of the plate alluded to was lent for the occasion by kind-hearted Protestants of the neighborhood, in whose estimation this mission has exalted the Catholic Church to a surprising degree. At the same time it may be said that few or no places in the country are more remarkable than Belleville, New Jersey, for kind cordiality on the part of the Protestant community towards the Catholic. But the last scene like a beautiful vision is now over. The missionaries have given their blessing to the crowd, among whom is a Protestant young lady, who comes also to seek it, before the carriage shall have borne them away. One convert was baptized on the morning of their departure. Another will be in a day or two hence. More are in reserve for this sacred rite. Upwards of eleven hundred and thirty Catholics have received the holy Eucharist; many of them old men, and many youths, who, but for the influence of the mission, would not have approached the sacraments for years—perhaps never. Young, wavering Catholics, already more than half lost to the faith, have been reclaimed and fortified. A rich legacy of Catholic truth has been left to vanquish falsehood and error, which, in Belleville and its neighborhood, must cower for many a day, before the memory of the missionaries of St. Paul the Apostle.

F. J.

[Specially reported for the N. Y. TABLET.]

LECTURE OF VERY REV. DR. DONOVAN, AT ST. PETER'S.

On Sunday evening the Very Rev. Dr. Donovan delivered a lecture in St. Peter's Church, Barclay street, in aid of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. The Church was crowded to suffocation, and there could not have been less than five thousand persons present.

Taking his text from Matthew c. 5, v. 48, "Be you perfect, even as your Father in Heaven is also perfect," Dr. Donovan, preliminarily, drew an eloquent sketch of Christian charity. Of all the virtues which could adorn human nature, the greatest is charity. Charity is Godlike, and if man desired to arrive at a high degree of Christian perfection he must practice charity. But of all the features which charity could assume, the greatest is that of assisting a brother in distress. To administer this charity effectually was the object of those who desired to assist their fellow-creature, and the great medium was the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. The activity, the prescience, and the discrimination, in the exercise of those functions delegated to it, were powerfully and eloquently described by the Rev. Lecturer. From the functions of the Society Dr. Donovan next passed to the objects of its ministrations. Without entering into detail as to the wretchedness and misery which it was the great object of the Society to alleviate, he indicated the horrors of poverty which was but too prevalent in this great city. None but the Society of St. Vincent de Paul knew the full extent of the misery arising from poverty in all its most agonizing forms. They visited the garret, where the inmates were starving. They brought not only material but moral consolation in their train. They soothed the misfortunes common in this every-day world, and they spoke words of comfort and of hope to the dying Christian. The calamities incident to our suffering humanity are divested of half their sorrows by the benevolence of our fellow men. In the exercise of Christian charity a new mine is discovered to which the wretched and forlorn can fly in their extremity. It pours the wine and oil into the bleeding wounds of the lonely and destitute. Having given a brief sketch of the origin and history of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, he spoke of the vast field which is embraced in its operations, and its extension not only amongst Christian nations, but in Constantinople, the very seat of Mahommedanism. And no wonder that it should. It relieved the distressed, and thereby diminished the horrors of destitution—it guarded the innocent from the snares laid for their destruction—it was the refuge of the desolate widow and the desolate orphan. Those whom he addressed could not fully realize the scenes which the Society of St. Vincent de Paul had daily to witness. The helpless old, and the helpless young, the faded phantom of woman with all her tender and kindly attributes, the retired veteran all struck down by the hand of poverty—these were the objects which the Society, whose advocate he was that night, had to minister to daily. Further detailing the operations of the Society, and referring to the sufferings of hundreds from hunger, cold, and nakedness—of beings with feelings, appetites, affections, like ourselves—a picture of which he wrought into such a living reality, that he was affected to tears, and his vast audience was similarly affected. He again dwelt upon the great and multitudinous sources of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, whose very existence, he said, was its own eulogy. He called upon all who heard him to sustain that noble Society, whose aim and object was to relieve their fellow-creature in the most effectual manner in which he could be assisted. In the name of the sweetest of all names—the name of Jesus—he would ask them to support his clients. In extending the hand of charity that night to the suffering and miserable beings starving in the lanes and alleys of their great city, the act would soon pass away from their memory, but the time would come when the soul trembled on the confines of eternity, as all our souls must sooner or latter do, when the stroke of death was about to break up the fabric of life, at that hour the sweetest and most consoling of our reflections would be that we had extended the hand of charity to our suffering fellow-creature.

[Specially reported for the N. Y. TABLET.]

CATHOLIC SUNDAY EVENING COURSE.

DR. HUNTINGTON'S LECTURE—THE IDOLATRY OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Although Dr. Huntington's lecture last Sunday evening was placed between two fires, as it were—the Rev. Dr. Donovan's lecture at St. Peter's, and a brilliant charitable concert at the Immaculate Conception—there was no perceptible falling off in the audience. In this point of view the Sunday Evening Course is a perfect success. With no other attraction but the merit of the lectures, and *the force of the idea*, Mozart Hall has been filled Sunday evening after Sunday evening.

The lecturer began with a sketch of the idolatrous systems of the ancient world, including the splendid civilization with which it was united, and thence passed to the contrast which it offered to the ancient people of God. Mean as it was, obscure as it was, inferior in numbers, in wealth, in arts, in arms, in letters, in eloquence, in secular splendors of every kind, it alone possessed the knowledge of a Creator at once infinite and personal. With the early ancestors of this obscure people, God had talked face to face, their law was dictated by His lips, their priesthood was sanctified by his appointment, their prophets filled with His inspiration. This people which possessed no poets, no orators, no artists,—had three things that no other people had, priests and prophets, and saints. The predictions of its Samuels and Isaiahs, were verified to the letter by the event, and the fire-bell from Heaven to consume and ratify the burns offerings of its Aarons and its Elijahs. (Applause.)

The idolatry of the nineteenth century was not that of the Hindoos and Chinese; it was not that of the poor Papists, for which the lecturer assigned reasons that elicited frequent bursts of laughter and applause; that idolatry itself was then illustrated by a variety of buoyant and humorous illustrations—railroads, electric telegraphs, spiritual rapping, &c. The comet and the great astronomers came in for a share of tart ridicule, received with applause so vehement as sometimes to interrupt the delivery of the lecture. The metaphysical essence of this modern Idolatry was Naturalism. Its splendor was witnessed in the material civilization; its weakness, in its frequent failures in its own domain; its utter insufficiency was seen at a death-bed, where a priest, with the Crucifix in his hands, and the Viaticum on his heart, was worth it all.

The Lecturer concluded amid applause that rendered the last clause nearly inaudible. The next and last Lecture of the Course will be delivered by Dr. Ives. Subject: "The Protestant Claim to the Right of Private Judgment Examined."

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Application for the admission of children to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums, and for the withdrawal or binding out of same, are to be governed by the following regulations, which have been adopted by the Committee on Admission and Binding:

1. No applications for admission will be entertained by the Committee unless accompanied by a written recommendation from some reliable person, and from the pastor of a church in the parish in which the applicant resides, the latter recommendation being indispensable.

2. Every application must be in writing, and state name of child, age, whether orphan or half orphan, names of parents, place of birth of child and parents, residence; and must be presented at the Asylum in Prince street.

3 Applications in accordance with the above will be considered by the Committee at their semi-monthly meetings, which take place, at the Asylum in Prince street, on the second and last Wednesday of every month, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

4. Orders for admission will be issued by the Chairman on the day after the meeting at which the application has been approved, and are subject to the medical examination explained in said order.

5. The number of half orphans that may be admitted in either asylum has been limited by the Board of Managers to a certain number, which the Committee on Admissions and Binding are not allowed to exceed. The surviving parent of any half orphan admitted will be required to sign an agreement expressing the conditions upon which said half orphan is admitted.

6. No orphan can be withdrawn by a relative, unless after approval by the Committee, to whom an application therefore must have been previously submitted, and who will require relative so applying to qualify as guardian according to law.

7. Applications for binding out are to be left at the Asylum in Prince street, and will be acted upon at the time above specified, and in cases of emergency, by the Chairman, during the recess.

8. Children that have left, or been withdrawn from the asylums, cannot be re-admitted.

9. Any futher information can be obtained from the Committee, to whom all communications must be addressed, at the Asylum in Prince street.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
Chairman of Committee.

CHARLES TOAL,
THOMAS REILY,
L. B. BINSSE,
L. J. WHITE,
} *Members of Committee.*

L. B. BINSSE, *Secretary.*

THE FIRM PATRIOT AND TRUE FRIEND OF HIS COUNTRY, Smith O'Brien, arrived in the Prince Albert on Friday afternoon, and was enthusiastically received by an immense throng of his admirers, who could not do enough to show how ardently they appreciated his noble qualities. In reply to the speech of welcome by Ex-Justice Bartholomew O'Connor, Chairman of the Committee of Reception, Mr. O'Brien made a truly sensible address, in the course of which he stated, that "He wished it to be distinctly understood, he did not come to New York for any political purpose, or to make any political manifestation. He came to study the institutions of the only country in modern times which owned a republic, rather than a monarchy, on a large scale. He had also come to see how the millions of his countrymen, who, under adverse circumstances, had made this country their home, were situated." We are glad to find one man with too much nobility of spirit to allow himself to be made a puppet of, and are confident that his efforts for the good of his native land, in America, will result in the patriot's noblest attainment—practical wisdom. Probably the illustrious stranger's first visit will be paid to that fixed "institution" of our city, the great Boot and Shoe Establishment of Mr. ROBERT MCCAFFERTY, No 230 Bowery. At all events, it is quite certain that his lady admirers will insist upon his going thither, as the fair ones all regard Mr. McC.'s establishment as one of the lions of the city.

EDUCATION.

ACADEMY OF THE HOLY INFANCY,

MANHATTANVILLE, NEW YORK.

Under the Direction of the Christian Brothers.

Children received from seven years of age and upwards.

TO raise up youth in the fear and love of God, and in that respect and submission which they owe to heir parents; to train them to the knowledge and practice of our holy religion; to form them to the social duties of life, and prepare them for honorable pursuits in their future career, is the object of this Institution. A vigilant and fatherly care, united with a firm though mild discipline; a plan of school exercises a apted to the age and ability of the pupils, whereby instruction is conveyed in a pleasant and agreeable manner; a judicious distribution of time between study and recreation; a good, wholesome and sufficient diet; proper in and out-door exercises; all these and other important advantages are to be met with in the Academy. Tending as they do to the moral, intellectual, and physical development of the future man, they have not failed through the past to endear the Institution to its inmates, who find therein the salutary influences of school discipline, blended with the sweets of home. The location is a healthy one, and of easy access from the city of New York.

The building, originally large and commodious, has been made still more so by late improvements of various kinds.

Board and Washing, Tuition, use of School Books, Stationery and Library, $180 per annum.

Payments made semi-annually in advance.

The Academic year is 11 months, commencing on the 1st of September and terminating on the 1st of August.

The following branches are taught according to the learner's age and capacity, viz: Christian Doctrine, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Book-keeping, Geometry, Algebra, Composition, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, the French language, Vocal Music, and Drawing.

EXTRA BRANCHES.

The Spanish and German languages are taught, and lessons given on the Piano, Violin, Flute, &c., to those whose parents or guardians desire it. For each of these respectively there is an extra charge. (No extra charge for French or Drawing.)

For further particulars apply personally or by letter o THE BROTHER SUPERIOR,
sep4 tf At the Academy.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART,

ALBANY, NEW YORK

THIS Institution is beautifully situated, about two miles from Albany, on the Troy road, overlooking the Hudson, and commanding a view of the cities and of the whole surrounding scenery of Albany and Troy. The shady walks and woodlands by which it is diversified; the eminence on which the house stands, empossomed in trees; the high hills in the distance, covered with beautifully variegated foliage, make this a most delightful and healthy site for a Young Ladies' Academy. In case of sickness the Ladies administer, with the fondness of a mother, to the wants of the children committed to their charge. Unceasing care, and vigilance render the superintendence and government complete. The system of education embraces every useful and ornamental branch suitable for Young Ladies

Terms:

Board and Tuition per annum, $130, payable half-yearly in advance. From this rule there will be no deviation.

Day Scholars, per quarter	$10 00
Day Scholars dining at the Academy, per quarter	15 00
Use of Piano, per quarter	3 00
Stationery, per annum	8 00
Washing	20 00
Physician's Fees	3 00

Postage charged to parents. Each pupil will pay on entrance for use of Bed, &c., five dollars.

Music, Drawing, Painting, and the Languages, excepting French, form extra charges. As French enters into the usual course of instruction, peculiar attention is given to form the pupils to a correct and elegant style of writing in it, as well as in their own language. Peculiar attention will also be paid to plain and ornamental needlework. No deduction will be made for a pupil withdrawn before the expiration of a term except for cogent reasons.

The Scholastic year will begin on the first Monday of September, and end in the month of July. Pupils are admitted at any time during the year. There will be an extra charge of fifteen dollars for pupils who remain during the vacation.

The pupils are permitted to receive visits only from their parents, or from such as are formally authorized by them.

For further particulars apply to
ag28 tf THE LADY SUPERIOR.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

THIS Institution is Catholic; the students are all carefully instructed in the principles of their faith and required to comply with their religious duties. It is situated in the northwestern suburbs of this city so proverbial for health; and from its retired and elevated position it enjoys all the benefit of the country air.

The best professors are engaged, and the students are at all hours under their care, as well in hours of play as in time of class.

The Scholastic year commences on the 16th of August, and ends on the last Thursday of June.

Terms:

The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of Bedding, paid half-yearly in advance, is	$150
For Students not learning Greek or Latin	135
Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra	15
French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each per annum	20
Music, per annum	40
Use of Piano, per annum	8

Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in cases of sickness, Medicines and Doctors's Fees will form extra charges.

No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pair of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c.
nov17 REV. P. REILLY, *President.*

CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL,

BY P. SMITH,

At Belleville, New Jersey.

ENCOURAGED by the Catholic Pastor of this place, Mr. SMITH begs to inform Parents and Guardians that he will take charge of a few Male Pupils, from the ages of seven to thirteen, or thereabouts. They will receive the kindest care, together with a sound Catholic and Commercial Education.

Terms:—$25 per Quarter, in advance.

Steamboat leaves Newark every hour up to 6 o'clock, P.M.

Mr. Smith has the warm approval and recommendation of the Rev. Pastor. ag28 tf

EDUCATION.

ST. VINCENT'S ACADEMY,

Nos. 44 and 46 Second Street,

NEW YORK.

THE Brothers of the Christian Schools had for a long time past cause to regret their being necessitated, from want of accommodations, to refuse numerous applications from respectable parents desirous of procuring for their children a thorough education. To meet these demands, the Brothers have purchased and fitted out at great expense the elegant house (No. 46) adjoining their own residence. This house will be entirely devoted to the purpose for which it has been purchased. There will be six distinct Classes, having each one Teacher or more, thus forming a regular and very desirable gradation necessarily conducive to the rapid progress of the pupils. The number of pupils in each class will be limited.

The Scholastic year will consist of eleven calendar months, or four quarters of twelve weeks each.

The Classes will open on the first Monday of September.

Payments will be quarterly, and invariably in advance.

The course of education will consist of Reading, Writing, English Grammar, French Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geometry, (Theoretical and Practical,) Trigonometry, Algebra, History, Rhetoric, Philosophy, (the theory and practice, there being a complete Philosophical apparatus for the purpose,) the use of the Globes, Music, instrumental and vocal French, Latin, Greek, &c., &c.

Terms:

1st, or Lowest Class	$ 5 00	per quarter.
2d Class	6 00	"
3d "	7 00	"
4th "	8 00	"
5th, or High Class	9 00	"
6th, or Superior Class	10 00	"
Music, (excepting Piano)	2 50	"
" Piano, with privilege of learning on any other instrument	5 00	"

There will be no extra charge for French, Greek, Latin, &c.

Class Books of the very highest order will be furnished, without charge, excepting Classical Books, which must be provided by the pupils themselves.
28 tf

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY,

TROY, NEW YORK.

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WOULD respectfully inform the Catholic Clergy and Laity that he has just opened a new Catholic Bookstore at 10½ King street, Troy, N. Y., where he intends keeping a full assortment of CATHOLIC BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE, PRAYER BOOKS, CRUCIFIXES, MEDALS, ALTAR CARDS, RELIGIOUS PICTURES, PRAYER BEADS, &c. He will also supply Subscribers with the following beautifully Illustrated Works: LIFE OF CHRIST, LIFE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN, LIVES OF THE SAINTS, HISTORY OF IRELAND, DOUAY BIBLE, HAYDOCK'S FAMILY BIBLE, LIFE AND WORKS OF GERALD GRIFFIN.

*** All the above works can be had bound, if necessary.

All new Publications received as soon as published. All of D. & J. Sadlier & Co.'s Publications for sale at Publisher's prices. He is Agent for the **New York Tablet,** and will supply it in Troy at the regular prices.

FRANCIS ROARKE,
ja12 tf 10½ King street, Troy, N. Y.

NEW CATHOLIC BOOKSTORE IN HARTFORD, CONN.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and patrons in Hartford and its vicinity that he has a Bookstore on Main street and Central Row (Hungerford & Cone's Building), where he will be supplied with all the Catholic and Miscellaneous Standard Works published in this country, at as low prices as are charged by the Publishers either in New York or Boston. He will supply Subscribers at their respective residences with Haydock's Edition of the Douay Bible, Butler's Lives of the Saints, the Life of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, the Life of the Blessed Virgin; also, the History of Ireland. Each of the above valuable Standard Family Works are supplied in Monthly Numbers, at the low price of 25 cents for each Number.

He is also supplied with the NEW YORK TABLET and all the Catholic newspapers of the day, which he will dispose of on the same terms as either of the Publishers; thereby parties who patronize him can save the postage or express charges on either Books or Newspapers. Orders are respectfully solicited and will receive prompt attention.

feb19 6m PATRICK KELLY.

CATHOLIC BOOK STORE AND SALES ROOM

OF THE

FEMALE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

Corner Chicago Avenue and Cass Street,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

THE attention of the Rev. Clergy and the Laity of the City and Diocese of Chicago is most respectfully called to the varied and splendid collection of Catholic Books from the publishing houses of D. & J. SADLIER & Co., New York; MURPHY & Co., Baltimore; P. DONAHOE, Boston, &c., &c. There is also on hand an extensive assortment of Vestments and Church Ornaments, Rosary Beads, Holy Water Fonts, &c., &c., which will be sold as cheap as they can be purchased at New York or Boston. Orders for work, or any of the above articles, can be left with the Sisters, or at

M. & T. DOHERTY'S,
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NEW MUSIC BOOKS.

GUIDE TO MUSICAL COMPOSITION, for those who wish, in a short time, and without the aid of a teacher, to acquire the power of Inventing Melodies, and of providing them with suitable accompaniments; especially of composing the Easier kinds of Musical pieces. By HEINRICH WOHLFAHRT; translated by John S. Dwight. 75 cents.

BERTINI'S SELF-TEACHING CATECHISM OF MUSIC. For the Piano-Forte, with ample Explanations of the Science as applicable to every Musical Instrument; 25 cents.

100 ONE-PART SONGS—Being the First Book of a Series for Primary and Advanced Schools, Private Classes and Families. A Collection of Songs and Tunes for One, Two, Three and Four Voices, to be used in connection with any Juvenile Class Book. The words translated from the German, by Mrs. M. S. B. DANA SHINDLER, author of the "Southern" and the "Northern Harp;" 25 cents.

Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
jan29 tf Boston, Mass.

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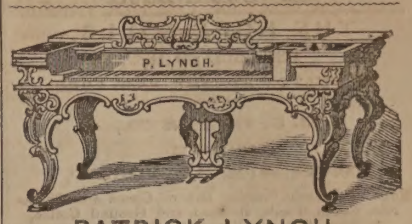
MICHAEL KERRIGAN'S AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE, No. 151 CHATHAM ST. Auction Sales of New and Second Hand Clothing on every day from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 5 o'clock, P. M. OUT-DOOR SALES, of all descriptions, most respectfully solicited; the strictest attention paid, and quick and prompt payments and returns made. my18 tf

MISCELLANEOUS.



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Between 21st and 22d Streets.

A FINE assortment of New and Second-hand PIANOS and MELODEONS are offered for SALE and HIRE on the most reasonable terms. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange—Pianos tuned and repaired.

P. L. can refer with entire confidence to persons in all parts of the country, some of whom have had Pianos of his manufacture in use a number of years.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.

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THIS Institution has been established for the purpose of affording to Emigrants and others a safe place of deposit for their funds, to protect them from robbery and fraud.

It is conducted with the strictest economy—neither the Officers nor Trustees receive any compensation for their services. The entire profits belong to the depositors and will be divided amongst them, having due regard to the safety of their funds.

The last dividend was six per cent. upon all sums $500 and under, and will be continued or increased the profits may justify.

Bank open to receive Deposits, daily, from 10, A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7, P. M.

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Office, No. 51 Chambers Street, New York.

IN consequence of the great number of complaints which have for a long time been made by immigrants, of frauds committed upon them in the sending of money to their friends in Ireland; and to aid and protect the Emigrant, the Irish Emigrant Society established a fund, deposited in the Bank of Ireland, upon which they draw drafts, payable at sight on any of the branches of the Bank.

Persons residing out of the city, by enclosing in a letter the sum they wish forwarded, with the plainly written directions to whom, and where it is to be paid will have the same remitted.

There is this great advantage in purchasing the Society's drafts—that the Bank has a branch in each of the principal towns in Ireland, and thus the losses by discount, and otherwise, are avoided.

The Society will be thankful for all early and substantial information of any fraud, imposition, or outrage, committed on emigrants, and will endeavor speedily to apply a remedy.

ANDREW CARRIGAN, President

ROBT. J. DILLON, HUGH KELLY, JOSEPH STUART, } Vice-Presidents.

EDWD. C. DONNELLY, Corresponding Secretary
PETER CRERAR, Recording Secretary.

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STEAM JOB PRINTING.

PHAIR & CO.,

STEAM JOB PRINTERS,

22 Beekman street, near Nassau.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment would respectfully notify the business community that they have every facility for executing orders in their line from the IMMENSE MAMMOTH POSTER to the SMALLEST CARD, in a style and at prices that cannot fail of giving satisfaction.

Printing in Fancy Colors in the highest style of the art.

☞ Call and examine specimens and prices
mar6 tf

GAS FIXTURES AND GAS FITTING.

STEPHEN PHILBIN, 707 BROADWAY, respectfully informs his friends and the public that having made extensive alterations in his Gas Fixture Warerooms, he is now enabled to offer an extensive assortment of GAX FIXTURES of every variety, and is daily receiving all the newest patterns from the manufactory of Messrs. Cornelius & Baker, Philadelphia. PUBLIC BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, DWELLINGS, STORES, &c., fitted up with Gas Pipes and Fixtures in the very best manner and on reasonable terms. All work and fixtures from this establishment warranted.

Orders from all parts of the country executed with despatch, and orders for PLUMBING WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO as usual. oct9 tf

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

Office, No. 6 Broad Street,

NEW YORK.

This Company Insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property.

Against Loss by Fire.

EUGENE PLUNKETT, Pres
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Sec.
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ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL

Under the Charge of the Sisters of Charity,

WEST ELEVENTH STREET, NEAR THE SEVENTH AVENUE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HOPE MILLS,

ESTABLISED 1832,

71 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

J. G. ISHAM & CO.,

DEALERS IN

COFFEE, SPICES AND MUSTARD,

Hope Mills Yeast Powder, Bakers' Cocoa and Chocolate, Cocoa Shells, Roasted and Ground Coffee, Ground Pepper, Pimento, Cassia, Cloves, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cream Tartar, French Mustard Soda, Saleratus, Rice Flour, &c., Mocha and African Coffee, Jamaica Ginger, White, African and Cayenne Pepper in original packages.

COFFEE ROASTED AND GROUND FOR GROCERS.

☞ Mills and Factory, Jersey City.

J. G. ISHAM,
mar5 6m N. J. BUSHE.

LADIES' FAIR.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, JERSEY CITY.

THIS FAIR will open on the 1st of March, and continue till the 8th of March, beginning each day at 3 o'clock, and continuing till half-past nine o'clock, P M. From half-past 9 o'clock till half-past 10, those who at end the Fair will be entertained by innocent, and at the same time interesting, amusements. The members of the "Young Men's Catholic Institute of Jersey City" are prepared to entertain and at the same time delight the Patrons of this Fair, by Plays, Speeches, Comic Songs, &c., each night during its continuance. The Ladies also are not afraid of being considered as misrepresenting matters, when they assure the public that their tables will be richly supplied with all kinds of useful and fancy articles; nevertheless, they invite all to come to the school rooms attached to St Peter's Church, Grand street, on any or every evening from Tuesday, March 1st, to Tuesday, March 8th, and to examine for themselves.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION, 15 CENTS. mar5 1t

JAMES McGEE,

DEALER IN

CATHOLIC BOOKS AND PERIODICALS,

260 West Thirty-first Street,

Between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, opposite St. Michael's Church,

NEW YORK.

PICTURES FRAMED IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE.

Book-binding in all its branches particularly attended to.

N.B.—Agent for the "New York Tablet."

☞ All the New Publications of the day constantly on hand, and delivered monthly or semi-monthly at the residences of Subscribers. mar5 tf

WHISKEY.

FOURTEEN PUNCHEONS OF

PURE MALT IRISH WHISKEY.

HIGH PROOF AND POTEEN FLAVOR,

WARRANTED superior to any in this market, or that ever escaped the eye of a gauger, just received by Steamer *Circassian* from Galway and for sale in bond or in store in quantities of five gallons or upwards. Orders from all parts of the United States will meet with prompt attention.

O'REILLY & SON,
mar5 tf 215 Duane street, near West.

NEW TEAS.

JUST RECEIVED
BY LAST ARRIVALS.

The finest quality of
OOLONG TEA,
Retail price 60 cents per pound.

The finest qual'ty of
YOUNG HYSON TEA,
Retail price 72 cents per pound.

A very fine quality of
YOUNG HYSON TEA,
Retail price 48 cents per pound.

BEST BREAKFAST SOUCHONG TEA,
Retail price 48 cents per pound.

BEST OLD JAVA COFFEE,
Roasted daily,
RETAIL PRICE 18 CENTS PER POUND.

BEST QUALITY REFINED SUGARS,
Retailed at
REFINER'S PRICES.

CHOICE OLD WINES AND LIQUORS
Of every variety.

ALBRO & BROTHERS,
No 156 BOWERY,
Fourth door above Broome street, and
mar5 1t No. 254 Grand st., corner of Chrystie.

FLORENCE HOTEL,

400 Broadway, corner of Walker street,

GEORGE M. SHERMAN, PROPRIETOR.

THE Subscriber having again assumed the proprietorship of this fashionable House, has been at great expense in refitting, and is now open for the occupation of guests.

Mr. Sherman feels grateful to his former patrons, and will spare no pains to merit the continuance of a discerning public. Everything is replete with neatness, comfort and economy. The House is in a central position convenient to strangers visiting the city from all sections of the country.

Splendid Bathing Rooms, and a fine Barber's Shop is attached to the House. Attendance prompt in every department. dec18 tf yzm

SPERRY & BRYANT,

Manufacturers of

AMERICAN CLOCKS

IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES,

Warehouse No. 15 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.
Manufactory Nos. 175 & 177 1st st., Williamsburgh, L.I.

Particular attention paid to manufacturing Clocks for Towers, Church Steeples, Watchmakers' Regulators, Railroad Stations, Banks, Schools, Watchmen's Detectors for Factory, &c. dec18 tf

W. A. NUGENT & CO.,

TIN PLATE AND SHEET IRON WORKERS,

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Slate and Metal Roofing, Tin Roofs and Leaders Repaired and Painted in the Best Manner.

TIN CASES MADE TO ORDER.

Stoves Lined with Brick; Cleaned, Repaired and Put Up. Jobbing done at the Shortest Notice.
sept 1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

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The undersigned having made arrangements with the PUBLISHING HOUSE OF L. V. TURGIS OF PARIS, offer the following:

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FRAMES MADE TO ORDER.

To which attractive novelties will be continually added.

NEGRIN & CO., Agents, Clinton Hall.
jan29 tf 5 Astor place and Eighth street.

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LAWRENCE R. KERR,

Proprietor of this popular LODGING HOUSE AND DINING SALOON is prepared to accommodate citizens, travellers, and business men, with pleasant lodgings, and meals at all hours, in a style equal to any other establishment in the city. He would call attention to the following extensive and economical

BILL OF FARE:

BREAKFAST AND TEA.

Beef Steak....7c	Fish Balls.....7c	Milk Toast....9c
Pork Steak....7c	Porterh's St'k25c	Dry Toast....6c
Veal Cutlets...7c	Tend'r'n St'k15c	Fri'd Potatoes.3c
Mutton Chops 7c	Sirloin Steak 13c	Coffee and Tea3c
Lamb Chops...7c	Broil. Chick'n25c	Cocoa, per bl.6c
Ham & Eggs.19c	Wheat Cakes.6c	Coffee & Cak'a 6c
Fried Ham...13c	Buckw't Cak'a6c	Extra Bread...3c
Fried Sausages7c	Fri'd Eggs, ea. 3c	Brown Bread.3c
Fried Fish....7c	Boil'd Eggs, ea 3c	Bread & Milk.9c
Fried Clams...7c	Poach'd Eggs.12c	Rice & Milk...9c
Fried Eels....7c	Broil. Mack'l.13c	

DINNER.

Roast Beef....7c	Meat Pie.....7c	RoastChick'n15c
Roast Lamb....7c	Pot Pie.....7c	Chicken Pie..13c
Roast Veal....7c	Clam Pie.....7c	Chick. Fricas13c
Roast Pork....7c	Boiled Fish...7c	Beef Soup 6c
Corned Beef...7c	Roast Turkey15c	Lamb Chops..13c
Corned Pork...7c	Roast Goose.15c	Pork Steaks.13c
Pork & Beans.7c	Roast Duck...15c	

DISHES COOKED TO ORDER.

Sirloin Steaks13c	Broil. Chick'n25c	Stew. Oysters13c
Tender'n St'k15c	Veal Cutlet...13c	Fried Oysters13c
Porterh's St'k.25c	Raw Oysters.13c	Pickled Oyst.13c

DESSERT.

Plum Pudding6c	Apple Dump'g6c	Custard Pie....6c
Suet Pudding.6c	Farina Pudd'g 6c	Apple Pie.....6c
Bread Pudding6c	Tapioca Pud'g 6c	Cranberry Pie 6c
Rice Pudding.6c	Plum Pie.....6c	Lemon Pie....6c
Indian Pudd'g 6c	Peach Pie.....6c	Pumpkin Pie.6c

Brandy, Wine, Porter, Ale, &c.
Lodgings, 25 cents per night. Open at all hours.
feb12 tf LAWRENCE R. KERR, Proprietor.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day FORMED A CO-PARTNERSHIP for the purpose of conducting the PRINTING, PUBLISHING, BOOKSELLING and STATIONERY BUSINESS, under the firm of KELLY, HEDIAN & PIET, at the building 174 BALTIMORE STREET, between St. Paul and Calvert streets, which is now in preparation for their business and will be ready on the 1st of March.

They will be found for the present at the Store No. 82 BALTIMORE STREET, near Gay, heretofore occupied by P. J. HEDIAN.

M. J. KELLY,
P. J HEDIAN,
JOHN B. PIET

BALTIMORE, Feb. 1, 1859. feb19 3t

HAVE YOU A COLD OR COUGH?

USE STEWART'S COUGH CANDY.

EUGENE COLEMAN, Agent for the TABLET, says: "Your Cough Candy cured me of a severe Cold I believe it to be *an excellent remedy* for Coughs and Colds, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs." This is the testimony of all who use it.

Sold by all Druggists. Send your orders to

STEWART & CO., *Manufacturers*,
dec4 3m 410 Pearl street, N. Y

ORGANS—CHURCH ORGANS.

W. H. DAVIS, ORGAN BUILDER, 40 Downing St., New York offers for sale one of Eight Stops, Gothic Case, Pedals and Swell; one Six do.; one Five do.; also one with two rows Keys and Pedals CCC, 16 feet, twenty-two Stops, Swell through CC to G. in alt, 56 notes; also two second hand Organs, of Four and Five Stops, price $250 and $300. The above Organs are warranted unsurpassed in tone and workmanship, and will be sold low for cash or approved credit. For Plans and Estimates and Price, apply as above. dec4 3m

Wants, &c.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A First Class ORGANIST for St. Patrick's Cathedral, Hartford, Conn. One who understands singing and instructing a Choir will be preferred. Terms liberal.

Application can be made to Rev JAS. HUGHES.
feb26 tf

WANTED—In the United States or Canada, a situation to take the management of a Church, teach the Choir, and play the Organ. The advertiser has filled similar situations in England and has a knowledge of the ceremonies required for a Cathedral or Parochial Church, and is thoroughly conversant with Church Music and the pronunciation of the Latin. Address F. S. HEMMING, St. John, New Brunswick. feb5 6t

Information Wanted.

Of BRIDGET FITZMAURICE, daughter of James Fitzmaurice, parish of Kilmore, county Roscommon, Ireland She in company with her brother, Rev. Charles Fitzmaurice, arrived in this country about 26 years since; they resided in Galena, Ill.; is supposed she resides in New Orleans, and is a Mrs. Carey. Any tidings of her will be kindly received by her sister, Mrs. Mary Reynolds at the residence of her son, Francis F. Reynolds, 383 Seventh Avenue, corner of Thirty-fourth street, New York.

☞ New Orleans and Illinois papers please copy.
feb12 3t

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OLD ESTABLISHED PASSAGE OFFICE,

83 South Street, N. Y.

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OLD BLACK BALL LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Ships.	*Tons*	*Captains.*
HARVEST QUEEN,	1,500,	E. Young.
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JAMES FOSTER, Jr.	1 500,	E. Abeel.
ISAAC WEBB,	1,500,	J. M. Bryer.
MANHATTAN,	1,500,	T. Dixon.
ISAAC WRIGHT,	1,450,	C. A. Marshall.
COLUMBIA,	1 250,	C. Hutchinson,
YORKSHIRE,	1,000,	J. Bryant.
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Also, only authorized Agent for the *Swallow Tail Line of Liverpool and London Packet Ships* sailing as follows:

Liverpool Packets. Sailing from New York and Liverpool 6th and 21st of every month.

London Packets. Sailing from New York and London every alternative Thursday.

Ships.	*Captains.*	*Ships.*	*Captains.*
Aurora,	Bunting.	Cor. Grinnell,	Spencer.
American Union,	Hubbard.	Plymouth Rock,	Hammond
New World,	Knight.	Amer. Congress,	Mather.
Ontario	Wood	Yorktown,	Myers.
Constantine,	Macoduck	Patrick Henry,	Moore.
Liverpool,	Kearney	Christiana,	Monk.
Ashburton,	Bradish.	Rhine,	Moore.
Sir Robert Peel,	Larabee.	London,	Hurlbut.
Albert Gallatin,	Delano.	Mary Bradford,	Thompson

Remittances to England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

DRAFTS issued in amounts from £1 and upwards, which are payable at sight, free of charge.

☞ Those about returning to the Old Country should examine these ships before engaging elsewhere. The Second Cabins are handsomely fitted up in small State Rooms, suitable for Families. The Ships lay in front of this Office and any person wishing to make inquiries, on applying at this Office, every facility will be given them to examine for themselves.

Persons residing in the country, desirous of sending money to their friends, or engaging their passage, can do so by remitting the amount in a letter addressed to THOMAS C. ROCHE, with full directions, which will be correctly attended to, and a receipt returned by the next mail.

For further information apply to

THOS C ROCHE,
jan15 15t* 83 South street, New York.

STEAM to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, and all the principal towns of England and Ireland, *via* Liverpool, without delay, at greatly reduced rates, carrying the U. S. Mail. The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S splendid Clyde built Iron Screw Steamships are intended to sail as follows:

FROM NEW YORK.

CITY OF MANCHESTER....Thursday, March 3
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, March 12

At 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

Passengers will find this the most speedy and safe route to the Continent.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin from New York and Philadelphia.....$75
Third-class from New York to any of the above-named places..... 50
Return Tickets, available for six months..... 60

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, and all parts of the Continent, without delay.

NOTICE.—These Steamers are provided with every requisite to ensure the immediate extinction of fire, and the strictest discipline is enforced with regard to the use of lights.

For freight or passage apply at the office of the Company.

JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, N. Y., Agent.
In Antwerp to J. P. KREMER & CO.
In Liverpool to WM. INMAN, Tower Buildings.
jy21 6m izmz

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S

NEW YORK AND GALWAY LINE.

THE next departure from New York will be the Steamship PRINCE ALBERT, Captain T. J. WATERS, on THURSDAY, March 3 touching at St. John's, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. John's: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No 61 Hudson, and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
NEW YORK, Nov. 13, 1858. nov27 tf

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

A New Style. Price $50.

495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
18 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON.
730 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
137 BALTIMORE STREET, BALTIMORE.
58 WEST FOURTH STREET, CINCINNATI.

THESE MACHINES sew from two spools, and form a seam of unequalled strength, beauty, and elasticity, which will NOT rip, even if every fourth stitch be cut. They are unquestionably the best in the market for family use.

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. oct30 tf

REMITTANCES AND PASSAGE CERTIFICATE AGENCY, ALBANY, N. Y.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Albany and vicinity that he has become Agent for the old established House of TAPSCOTT & CO., and that he is prepared to furnish Passage Certificates and Drafts at the lowest terms. M. O'SULLIVAN,
dec18 tf 63 South Pearl st., Albany, N. Y.

PROCLAMATION.—In pursuance of authority vested in me by an Ordinance of the Common Council, I do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension of Felix Sanchez, who is charged with having murdered Hermon Carmon, at No. 154 Sullivan street, in this city, on the 6th January. DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, New York, Jan. 22d, 1859.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BLANK BOOKS.

Every kind and size, fine and superfine, including

PASS, MEMORANDUM AND COPY BOOKS,

TUCKS, PORTFOLIOS, BANKERS' CASES,

SERMON PAPER.

Booksellers, Stationers and others are invited to call and examine these goods before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Catalogues sent free of expense.

JOHN P. ELLIS,
mar27 tf 102 Nassau street, New York.

ALTAR WINE,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

A General Assortment of

Sauterne, Sherry, and Madeira,

In glass, or from the wood; also, for Family use.

JOHN J. STAFF,
mar6 1y 360 Broadway, near Franklin.

WAX CANDLES FOR THE ALTAR.

FACTORY OF

NICHOLAS SERF,

10 Thompson Street.

THE undersigned invites the attention of the Reverend Clergy and others to his stock of PURE WAX CANDLES, of every size and kind.

jan2 1y NICHOLAS SERF.

MARBLE WORKS.

Mantels, Monuments, Baptismal Fonts, Grave-Stones, Slabs, &c., &c.

The utmost care taken in finishing the work in the most perfect style, under the personal superintendence of S. KLABER, 54 First Avenue. my3 1y

A. LANGE,

MANUFACTURER OF GILT MOULDINGS, ORNAMENTED PICTURE AND LOOKING GLASS FRAMES,

206 William Street, corner of Frankfort,

NEW YORK.

☞ All Plain Gilt Frames can be cleaned by simply applying a sponge and water. REGILDING DONE.
feb27 tf

JOSEPH McGUIRE,

AGENT FOR SELLING AND LETTING REAL ESTATE, COLLECTING RENTS, DEBTS, &c.

Offices, 86 Seventh Street, and 384 Third Avenue.

N. B.—Can refer to any of those gentlemen for whom transact business.

EDWARD HART & CO.,

144 Pearl Street, near Wall,

Offers for Sale from U. S. Bonded Warehouses,

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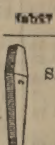

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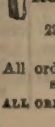

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